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⑥ ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 25, 1895.

ALBANY :
JAMES B. LYON, STATE PRINTER.
1895.



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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 36.

IN SENATE,

MARCH 25, 1895.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *March 25, 1895.*

To the HON. CHARLES T. SAXTON,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR.— By direction of the Board I transmit to the Legislature herewith, the twenty-eighth annual report of the State Board of Charities.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

President.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES. 1895.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

HON. CHARLES T. SAXTON, Lieutenant-Governor Albany.
HON. JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State..... .. Albany.
HON. JAMES A. ROBERTS, Comptroller..... .. Albany.
HON. THEODORE E. HANCOCK, Attorney-General..... Albany.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

First Judicial District.... WM. R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York.
New York County STEPHEN SMITH, 574 Madison avenue, New
York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
New York County MRS. BEEKMAN DE PEYSTER, 101 West Eighty-
first street, New York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Second Judicial District .. EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD, 2 Montague Terrace,
Brooklyn.
Kings County TUNIS G. BERGEN, 127 Pierrepont street,
Brooklyn.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Third Judicial District... JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP, 2 Lodge street, Albany.
Fourth Judicial District.. EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence
county.
Fifth Judicial District.... ROBERT MCCARTHY, Syracuse.
Sixth Judicial District ... PETER WALRATH, Chittenango, Madison county.
Seventh Judicial District. E. V. STODDARD, 62 State street, Rochester.
Eighth Judicial District.. WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM R. STEWART..... *President*.
JOHN H. VAN ANTWERP..... *Vice-President*.
CHARLES S. HOYT..... *Secretary*.
JAMES O. FANNING..... *Assistant Secretary*.

Office of the Board: CAPITOL, ALBANY.

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As at present constituted the Board consists of 11 members, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; one from each judicial district, one from the county of Kings and two from the county of New York. The term of office is eight years and the members serve without salary, but are reimbursed the amount of actual and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties.

Though the main functions of the Board, conferred by its organic act, are visitorial and inspectorial, certain important administrative powers are also conferred upon it by subsequent acts. It is charged with the administration of the laws providing for the care, support and removal of non-resident and alien paupers, and the support of pauper Indians, and with certain duties in respect to the incorporation of private charities.

Under the original act of organization the Board had no administrative or executive functions. Its chief powers were simply those of visitation and inspection, and its chief duty was to report to the Legislature its findings and recommendations. There is nothing in this or any subsequent act which clothes the Board with power of supervision or control, or gives to it the slightest authority to correct abuses, nor is there anything from which it can be inferred that the Legislature intended or expected that the Board or its individual members would exert an influence for the improvement of the administration, conduct and management of the institutions it was authorized to visit, except through the medium of the reports required to be made to the Legislature.

It would appear that the Legislature, in the creation of the Board, simply designed an agency by means of which it was to obtain information respecting the charities of the State and the conditions existing at that time furnish an explanation of the purpose of its establishment, and the reason why visitation and report were made the paramount duties.

17 years; Mr. Stewart, 13 years; Mr. McCarthy, 9 years; Mr. Walrath, 8 years; Mrs. de Peyster, 4 years; Mr. De Silver, 3 years; Mr. Litchfield, 2 years; Dr. Smith (under two appointments), 2 years; and Dr. Stoddard, 1 year.

During the 27 years that have elapsed since the organization of the Board, there have been nine changes in the Chief Executive of the State, with whom rests the appointment to membership in the Board; yet during this period, and under these several changes of political administration, the members who were willing to continue in the service have been, without exception, reappointed on the expiration of their respective terms. The only changes in the *personnel* of the Board have been effected by death or voluntary resignation.

Stated Public Meetings of the Board.

The Board has held eight stated meetings during the calendar year 1894, the attendance upon each of which is here reported in compliance with the statute:

At Albany, January 10, 1894. — Present: Commissioners Stewart, Smith, de Peyster, Litchfield, De Silver, Van Antwerp, Walrath and Letchworth.

At New York, February 8, 1894. — Present: Commissioners Stewart, Litchfield, De Silver, Walrath, Stoddard and Letchworth.

At Albany, March 15, 16, 1894. — Present: Commissioners Stewart, de Peyster, Litchfield, De Silver, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Walrath, Stoddard and Letchworth.

At Albany, April 17, 1894. — Present: Commissioners Stewart, de Peyster, Litchfield, Foster, Walrath and Stoddard.

At Albany, July 11, 1894. — Present: Commissioners Smith, de Peyster, De Silver, Van Antwerp, Walrath, Stoddard and Letchworth.

At Albany, September 5, 1894.—Present: Commissioners Stewart, Smith, de Peyster, De Silver, Van Antwerp, Foster, McCarthy, Walrath and Letchworth.

At Albany, October 10, 1894.—Present: Commissioners Stewart, Smith, de Peyster, Van Antwerp, Walrath, Stoddard and Letchworth.

At New York, December 13, 14, 1894.—Present: Commissioners Stewart, Smith, de Peyster, Litchfield, De Silver, Walrath, Letchworth and Stoddard.

Standing Committees.

To promote convenience, facility and efficiency in the discharge of its duties, the Board has divided its work among standing committees. During the year covered by this report these committees were constituted as follows:

1. On Institutions for the Insane: Commissioners Smith, Letchworth and Foster.
2. On Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded: Commissioners Stoddard and Walrath.
3. On Institutions for the Deaf: Commissioners Stewart, Foster and Stoddard.
4. On Institutions for the Blind: Commissioners Letchworth, Smith and Stoddard.
5. On Reformatories: Commissioners Litchfield, de Peyster and Stoddard.
6. On Public Institutions of New York and Kings Counties: Commissioners Smith, de Peyster, De Silver and Litchfield.
7. On County Poorhouses: Commissioners Walrath, Letchworth and Foster.
8. On Incorporated Charities for Medical Relief: Commissioners Smith and Stoddard.
9. On Out-door Relief: Commissioners De Silver and de Peyster.
10. On Dependent and Delinquent Children: Commissioners Letchworth, Litchfield and Stoddard.
11. On Finance: Commissioner Van Antwerp.
12. On State and Alien Paupers: Commissioners Van Antwerp, Walrath and Foster and Secretary Hoyt.
13. On Construction of Buildings for Charitable and Reformatory Institutions: Commissioners Letchworth and Smith.

These committees have been diligent in the discharge of their respective duties during the year, as will appear from their reports and papers appended to this report.

Statistics.

The Board, in its first extended report, made in 1868, classified the charitable institutions of the State subject to its visitations under these divisions:

1. State Charities, including institutions for the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, idiots, inebriates and juvenile delinquents.

2. Local Charities, including county and town poorhouses and city almshouses.

3. Private Incorporated Charities, including orphan asylums, homes for the aged, homes for the friendless, charity schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and all charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions within the jurisdiction of the Board and not included in the two previous divisions.

The Board recognized the defects of this classification and it appears adopted it only to meet the demands of the statute under which it was organized. This classification, adopted by the Board in treating of institutions, in the text of the annual report, was likewise adopted for the statistical tables accompanying the report, and has been continued in substantially the same form throughout the entire series of reports.

In the classification, the rule which governs, is the authority, either State, municipal or private, which controls and supports the institution, not the character of the inmates, and its defect is that it separates subjects which should naturally be grouped together. Thus institutions for a like class of dependents appear in separate tables, and in the tables of

and reformatory purposes during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894, were as follows :

By State institutions.....	\$3,877,709 80
By county and city institutions.....	3,872,985 50
By private incorporated institutions, societies and associations.....	13,231,698 52
Total	<u>\$20,982,393 82</u>

This is an increase over the fiscal year ending September 30, 1893, in the expenditures by State institutions, of \$49,796.90; by county and city institutions, of \$231,075.90, and by private institutions, of \$293,538.08, or a total increase during the year, of \$574,410.88.

The following is a statement of the annual expenditures and the average number of beneficiaries in the 15 years from 1880 to 1894, inclusive :

YEAR.	Average number of beneficiaries	Amount expended.
1880.....	47,701	\$8,482,648 71
1881.....	48,588	9,260,147 77
1882.....	51,327	9,820,142 60
1883.....	52,804	9,938,037 05
1884.....	55,954	10,642,763 86
1885.....	60,394	11,538,739 86
1886.....	63,335	12,027,990 01
1887.....	63,816	12,574,074 67
1888.....	64,322	13,315,698 97
1889.....	67,781	14,868,733 77
1890.....	70,895	16,349,842 43
1891.....	74,774	17,605,660 58
1892.....	76,807	18,228,712 57
1893.....	80,543	20,407,982 94
1894.....	85,594	20,982,393 82

The apparent large increase during recent years in the annual expenditures for charitable, correctional and reformatory purposes in this State, is out of all just proportion to the increase of population during the same period ; but when compared with the increase of wealth, it will be found much less alarming. In order that the public burdens may

This table shows an increase or decrease in the different classes of inmates during the year as follows: Increase, insane, 729; idiotic and feeble-minded, 66; epileptic, 118; deaf, 57; dependent children, 2,171; juvenile offenders, 62; disabled soldiers and sailors, 58; hospital patients, 193; aged and friendless persons, 163; ordinary poorhouse inmates, 1,682. Decrease, blind, 12; reformatory prisoners, 236; total increase, 5,051.

National Conference of Charities and Correction.

The 21st meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in Nashville, Tenn., May 23-29, 1894. The number of States represented was 31, and there were also representatives from the District of Columbia and Canada. This Board was represented by Commissioner Letchworth and the Secretary, and there were besides a number of other delegates from this State, representing various charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions and societies. The local attendance was unusually large and the interest in the Conference was steadily maintained from the opening to the close.

During the sessions of the Conference reports and papers were presented and read as follows:

On child-saving work; on juvenile reformatories; on the care and treatment of the feeble-minded; on State Boards of Charities; on the treatment of the insane; on prisons and reformatories for adults; on charity organizations; on training schools for nurses, and on instruction in sociology in institutions of learning.

A paper on provision for epileptics, prepared and read by Commissioner Letchworth of this Board, attracted wide attention and awakened deep interest on the part of those present.

strong; just, because so true; these qualities made Mr. Craig a power for good."

The report gives a general survey of the work of the Association during the year, among which are the efforts in child-saving work, and the system of supervision over children taken from public charge and placed out in families; the work in securing the passage of the law establishing a State Colony for Epileptics; also the agency of the Association in securing amendments to the constitution, especially that providing for State supervision "over all charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, both public and private, within the State."

The report also recommends that the system of public outdoor relief be discontinued, in which recommendation this Board but repeats itself in giving hearty acquiescence.

In the appendix appear valuable references to the different statutes of 1894, bearing upon charitable work.

The Association has an organized visiting committee in nearly every county of the State, from which it receives material assistance.

This report is one of the most interesting of the long series of publications issued by this Association.

The Insane.

The following table, compiled from returns made to this Board, shows the number of insane in the custody of institutions in this State on October 1, 1894:

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
In the State hospitals.....	4,406	4,712	9,118
In the asylums of New York and Kings counties..	4,018	4,680	8,698
In the poorhouses of other cities and counties..	10	22	32
In incorporated and licensed private asylums...	326	481	807
In the Matteawan State Hospital.	416	37	453
Total	9,176	9,932	19,108

and geology, maps in relief, in which river systems are channeled out, as well as mountains and planes given in relief, machines, ships and buildings represented in models of a small size, skeletons of men and animals, and papier-maché representations of the various viscera of the human body should be supplied for such an institution."

The need of a gymnasium is greatly felt at Batavia, as also a convenient space to arrange and preserve objects designed for object teaching. More dormitory space is also required. These might be supplied by the erection of a two-story building westerly from the main building, and connecting with it by a one-story corridor. A small hospital for contagious diseases should be erected at a cost not exceeding \$1,000, and the present capacious building now used for hospital purposes should be converted into an industrial department, where the broom-making, mattress-making, carpentering and repairing, now carried on in the damp and unwholesome basement, could be done. The Board recommends that the court, the pavement of which is damp and green with mould from lack of a free circulation of air, it being surrounded on all sides by high solid walls, be opened on one side in the manner suggested by the committee on institutions for the blind. The Board also recommends that the plan of draining the main building of the institution, as suggested by the committee, be carried out.

The Batavia institution is so far away from any large center of population that its industries are carried on at a disadvantage. One of the most profitable kinds of business conducted at the Perkins Institution at South Boston, is the renovating of mattresses, which are taken from and returned to the homes where they belong, by the institution. There are branches of business that could be profitably conducted at Batavia, if the material could be brought readily to the

New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island.

This institution has $37\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land and buildings that cost \$535,000, and has capacity for 1,000 inmates. The value of the land, both at this institution and at the State Industrial School at Rochester, is given at the purchase-price, and in each instance, but particularly on Randall's Island, represents but a small part of the present value.

This refuge reports a cash balance, October 1, 1893, of \$6,505.69, and receipts during the year of \$148,169.22, of which \$135,739.62 was from the State.

The ordinary expenditures during the year were: For salaries, wages and labor, \$45,300.83; for provisions and supplies, \$25,919.59; for clothing, \$10,460.70; for fuel and lights, \$12,788.63; for medicines and medical supplies, \$498.66; for furniture, beds and bedding, \$4,511.63; for transportation and traveling expenses, \$700.18; for ordinary repairs, \$2,641.63; and for other ordinary expenses, \$13,296.55; total, \$116,118.40.

The extraordinary expenditures during the same period were; for buildings and improvements, \$15,739.62; for extraordinary repairs, \$4,319.59, and for other extraordinary expenses, \$5,885.81; total, \$25,945.02.

Of the ordinary expenditures of the institution during the year, 38 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 22 per cent. for provisions and supplies; 9 per cent. for clothing; 11 per cent. for fuel and lights; $\frac{4}{10}$ of 1 per cent. for medicines and medical supplies; 4 per cent. for furniture, beds and bedding; $\frac{6}{10}$ of 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 2 per cent. for ordinary repairs, and 12 per cent. for other ordinary expenses.

On October 1, 1893, there were in the refuge 482 boys and 59 girls; total, 541; 340 boys and 43 girls were received during the year, and 291 boys and 17 girls discharged, leaving in the house September 30, 1894, 531 boys and 85 girls; total, 616.

were sent by his widow to the Board, and were before it when the report was considered, together with a carefully-written memoranda by Dr. Stephen Smith, expressing his opinion of the testimony as far as he had heard it. These notes and memoranda satisfied the Board that both Dr. Smith and the late Mr. Craig considered that the admissions of General Superintendent Brockway had proven the charges of cruelty against him, thus agreeing with Mr. Litchfield, who wrote the report.

A very full and exhaustive discussion followed, lasting until after midnight, and continuing half of the next day, after which the report was unanimously adopted, as were also the Board's recommendations, which were adopted one by one by ayes and nays. At this time the Board consisted of 11 members, 10 of whom were present and voted, Dr. Smith being then abroad.

On March 19, 1894, the State Board of Charities transmitted to the Legislature its report in the matter of the investigation, together with its recommendations, based upon the report, and with a copy of the testimony, thus fully discharging the statutory obligations imposed upon it, and the matter thus passed from its jurisdiction.

On the same day, as an act of courtesy, an officially signed copy was placed in the hands of Governor Flower.

Shortly thereafter, on March 26, 1894, the managers of the State Reformatory sent to the Legislature a memorial in answer to the report of the State Board of Charities. This memorial was full of misstatements and personal abuse and false in many particulars. Notwithstanding its reception, on April 3, 1894, the Assembly, on motion of Hon. Hamilton Fish, with but one dissenting vote, adopted the following resolution :

“Resolved, That the House hereby expresses its appreciation of the arduous and distinguished services rendered to the State by the members of the State Board of Charities, and declares

Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

The Thomas Asylum was incorporated as a private institution by chapter 233, Laws of 1855, and was reorganized and reincorporated as a State institution by chapter 162, Laws of 1875. Through inadvertence in legislation on Indian laws in 1892, this institution is not included among the incorporated charities of the State. It should at once be relieved from this anomalous position, and the Laws of 1875 should be re-enacted or a law passed re-establishing the institution and legalizing the official acts of the board of managers during the time its corporate existence was suspended.

For some years prior to 1893, the appropriations to the Thomas Asylum for extraordinary repairs and improvements had been quite limited, and in consequence the asylum was lacking in many essentials to the comfort and safety of its inmates. "The dormitories in the main building were overcrowded, the facilities for doing the laundry work were entirely inadequate, the means for supplying water and distributing it were insufficient, the sewerage system, house plumbing and water-closets were incomplete and in an unsanitary condition, the bathing facilities were inadequate and unsatisfactory, many of the floors were worn out, and those in the basement were more or less decayed, kerosene oil was used for lighting, and accidents on this account, endangering the lives of the inmates and threatening the destruction of the buildings, had occurred."

The Legislature of 1893 appropriated \$13,000 to be expended by the local board of managers for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the asylum so as properly to accommodate 100 children, of improving its sanitary condition and protecting life and property against fire. The \$13,000 appropriated were expended in the direction intended, but were insufficient to accomplish all that was necessary to be done. In 1894 the legislature appropriated \$6,525 for carrying out and completing

Report in the matter of the investigation of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira.

Conclusions on an investigation of certain charges against the managers of the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, at Newark, by Commissioner Stoddard.

Official Relief and Support of the Poor, by the Assistant Secretary.

By direction of the Board.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

President.

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Secretary.

Dated ALBANY, *February* 14, 1895.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS
TO THE
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D.....	<i>New York city.</i>
WILLIAM H. CUDDEBACK.....	<i>Buffalo.</i>
CHARLES E. JONES, M. D.....	<i>Albany.</i>
JESSIE B. WADSWORTH	<i>Geneseo.</i>
GEORGE M. SHULL.....	<i>Mount Morris.</i>

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

FREDERICK PETERSON, M. D.....	<i>President.</i>
GEORGE M. SHULL.....	<i>Secretary.</i>
GEORGE S. EWART, Groveland.....	<i>Treasurer.</i>

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

WILLIAM P. SPRATTLING, M. D.....	<i>Superintendent.</i>
----------------------------------	------------------------

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

21

Gymnasium	26
Sewing cottage	19
Laundry cottage	17
Cottage, East group	17
Main building, West group	41
Large cottage, West group	30
Small cottage, West group.....	6
Dining-room building, West group.....	8
	<hr/>
	400
	<hr/>

ESTIMATE OF COST.

The following is a carefully prepared estimate of the cost of alterations and betterments of the existing buildings, and for the erection of the administration and medical group, as hereinbefore specified:

Erecting and finishing complete the administration building	\$29,755 00
Erecting and finishing complete two observation cottages, each \$30,047	60,094 00
Erecting and finishing complete two hospital cottages, each \$32,226	64,452 00
Alterations and betterments of Letchworth House, including fire-places, baths, plumbing, heating, painting veranda and fire-escapes	17,765 00
Alterations and betterments of gymnasium, including apparatus, baths, plumbing, heating, porch, and painting	5,220 00
Alterations and betterments of sewing cottage, including fire-places, veranda, bath, plumbing, heating, and painting	3,967 00
Alterations, betterments and equipment of laundry cottage, including new floor, wagon porch, veranda, repairs to boiler and engine, laundry machinery, water-heater, bath, plumbing, fire-places, heating, and painting	7,812 00

to all buildings which are at present, or which may be, located on the east side of Kishaqua creek. The stand-pipe has been moved to a point west of the apple orchard. This was done in order to gain additional head between the present location and the one suggested by Mr. Tubbs. If buildings should be erected on the west side of the creek, it will be necessary to have an independent water supply for them, as this land on the bluff is about thirty-three feet above where the stand-pipe is to be located.

I would like to supplement the report on the water-works with a few suggestions regarding the fire protection of the buildings in the east and west groups. I am impressed with the fact that should a fire occur in any of the frame buildings, there would be great danger of the entire group being swept away. Under ordinary circumstances, such as in a village, hydrants and hose-carts are depended upon, but in an institution such as the Craig Colony, would it not be a question whether sufficient organization could be effected to check a fire by the ordinary methods of hydrants and hose? What seems to be necessary at the colony is some system that would automatically protect each building in case of the burning of any in the group. Without going into details of such a system, I would suggest that along the eaves on the sides of all buildings exposed, a line of pipe be run, and at various points openings be provided in the pipe, with some arrangement to flare the water as it comes out; then, in case of a fire, a building is perfectly protected by a screen or curtain of water. The protection of the interior of the lodging-houses and the dormitories, which are at present on the property, I wish to bring before the consideration of the board. It has my strongest recommendation, especially in the three-story building in the west house and the four-story building in the east house.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER PLANT.

I have been able to do little to this plant, except to scheme out the general arrangement and system to be used. Should it be considered advisable to abandon the use of the water power, I would suggest that a steam plant be erected on the east side

the colony of 2,500 distributed on both sides of the creek. The total cost of the water-works as outlined, without boilers, which are in another estimate, I estimate at about \$32,000.

ELECTRIC-LIGHTING PLANT.

A system such as outlined in my previous report has been estimated upon, both for a water-power with an auxiliary steam plant and for a complete steam plant. From the figures Mr. Metzger has given me there will be required about 725 16 c. p. lights, which will include the lighting of buildings and will provide sufficient capacity in the mains for lighting the roads. The number of lights necessary for lighting the roads cannot be fixed at present. But such lamps with fixtures may be added at five dollars per lamp. The cost of a lighting plant driven by water-power and supplemented by an auxiliary steam plant will be about \$13,000. The cost of a complete condensing steam plant will be about \$19,000. This includes sufficient boiler capacity to run the pumping machinery in both estimates. The cost of water-wheels for the water-power plant is included in the water-power estimate.

Respectfully submitted.

NEWCOMB CARLTON,

Engineer.

Buffalo, October 29, 1894.

By-Laws Established by the Board of Managers of Craig Colony.

RELATING TO BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Three members of the board of managers shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no business shall be transacted except in pursuance of the concurrence of at least three members of the board.

The stated annual meetings of the board of managers shall be held at the colony on the second Tuesday of October in each year. Stated quarterly meetings of the board shall be held at the colony on the second Tuesday of January, April and July of each year. Special meetings of the board may be called by the president or at the request of any two managers at any time.

Special meetings called by the president may be held at any place within the State. Other special meetings shall be held at the colony but may be adjourned to re-assemble elsewhere within the State. Due notice of all special meetings shall be given to each member of the board, either personally or by mail.

The managers shall, at their stated annual meeting, elect a president and a secretary, who shall hold office for one year and until their successors are elected. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep in a bound book, to be provided for the purpose, a fair and full record of all the doings of the board of managers; which book shall remain at the colony and be open for inspections as prescribed by law.

At the annual meeting the managers shall appoint two standing committees for the ensuing year, viz.: An executive committee and auditing committee. Each committee shall consist of three of the board of managers and two shall constitute a quorum.

The executive committee shall visit the colony at least once in every month and examine into the condition of the same and

Chap. 363.

AN ACT to establish an epileptic colony, and making an appropriation therefor.

BECAME a law April 25, 1894, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There shall be established in Livingston county, in this state, a colony for epileptics, to be known as the Craig colony; thus named in honor of the late Oscar Craig, of Rochester, New York, whose efficient and gratuitous public services in behalf of epileptics and other dependent unfortunates, the state desires to commemorate.

§ 2. Objects of such colony.—The objects of such colony shall be to secure the humane, curative, scientific and economical treatment and care of epileptics, exclusive of insane epileptics, to fulfill which design there shall be provided, among other things, a tract of fertile and productive land, in a healthful situation, with an abundant supply of wholesome water, sufficient means for drainage and disposal of sewage and sanitary conditions; and there shall be furnished, among other necessary structures, cottages for dormitory and domiciliary uses, buildings for an infirmary, a school-house and a chapel, workshops for the proper teaching and productive prosecution of trades and industries; all of which structures shall be substantial and attractive, but plain and moderate in cost and arranged on the colony or village plan.

§ 3. Managers of the colony.—There shall be a board of five managers of the Craig colony, all of whom shall be citizens of the state, appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The full term of office of each manager shall be five years, after the first appointments; and the term of office of one of such managers shall expire annually. To effect such order of expiration of terms of managers, the first appointments shall be made for the respective terms of five, four, three, two and one years. Appointments of successors and of persons to fill vacancies occurring by death, resignation or failure in attendance at meetings, shall be made without unnecessary delay, for the

with the books of the superintendent, and certify the correct ~~ness~~ thereof to the managers at their annual meeting.

4. Render a quarterly statement of his receipts and payments to such auditing committee who shall, in like manner as above, compare, verify, report and certify the result thereof to the managers at their annual meeting, who shall cause the same to be recorded in one of the books of the colony.

5. Render a further account of the state of his books, and of the funds and other property in his custody, whenever required by the managers.

6. Receive for the use of the colony any and all sums of money which may be due upon any obligations or securities in his hands belonging to the colony; and any and all sums charged and due to the colony for the support of any patient therein, or for actual disbursements made in his behalf for necessary clothing and traveling expenses; and any and all sums of money due to the colony.

7. Prosecute an action in the name of the people of the state to recover any sum of money that may be due or owing to the colony from all resources; including the bringing of suit for breach of contract between private patients or their guardians and the managers of the colony.

8. Execute a lease and satisfaction of a mortgage, judgment or other lien in favor of the colony when paid, so that the same may be discharged from record.

9. Pay the salaries of the superintendent, the treasurer, the matron and the steward of the colony, and of all employes duly appointed as aforesaid, and the disbursements of the officers and members of the board as aforesaid. The treasurer shall have power to employ counsel, subject to the approval of the board of managers.

10. Deposit all moneys received for the care of private patient and all other revenues of the colony, in a bank designated by the comptroller, and transmit to the comptroller a statement showing the amount so received and deposited and from whom, and for what received, and the dates on which such deposits were made. Such statement of deposit shall be certified by the proper officer of the bank receiving such deposit or deposits. The treasurer shall verify by his affidavit that the sum so deposited is all the money received by him from any sources of income for the colony the time of the last deposit appearing on such statement.

R E P O R T

OF THE

Standing Committee on the Construction of Buildings
for Charitable and Correctional Institutions, on
the Plans and Estimates for Improvements
at the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

By Commissioners LETCHWORTH and SMITH.

that, for the present, it had best be only partially adopted. It is deemed practicable, with an appropriation of \$10,000, to dispose for the present of the colony sewage.

The following is a summary of the appropriations your committee deem necessary for improvements:

For general repairs and improvement of buildings, including plumbing, heating, and painting; for a water supply system; for lighting and for sewerage purposes, the appropriation to be expended under the direction of the board of managers of the Craig Colony, and to be apportioned to the several objects named and the expenditures approved by the State Board of Charities, \$30,000.

To open the colony additional appropriations are required for salaries, maintenance, farm stock, seed, machinery and implements, and for contingent purposes.

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,
STEPHEN SMITH,

Committee

Dated Albany, January 9, 1895.

PROVISION FOR EPILEPTICS.

By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

The principal homes for epileptics are in Germany, and most of these established within recent years were founded upon the colony plan, which is now regarded as the most advanced system of care for this class that has yet been devised. In a late report of a special committee of the Charity Organization Society of London, which was appointed to make a scientific inquiry into the public and charitable provision for the care and training of epileptics and feeble-minded, deformed and crippled persons, we have some valuable suggestions respecting the proper provision for epileptics. The large number of eminent physicians and experienced charity workers engaged in this inquiry entitles the following conclusion reached by them to careful consideration: "For all alike, for the furtherance of self-control and for healthy enjoyment, a well-ordered home life is required. These things—school education, employment of the most suitable and varied kinds, and home life—the colony system provides. As house after house is built for the settlers, the classification becomes more and more complete for all purposes. Each house should be in its internal administration a separate unit, under the charge of a home superintendent or house father. There is thus always large scope for expansion according to actual demand. A large staff of nurses is necessary, and for these special provision must be made. Medically, if the serious nature of the disease be taken into account, the colony system, with careful medical treatment, produces the best results. For the worst cases, and to provide against the constant ailments of many of the colonists, hospital accommodation is necessary; and, for the study of the disease, the fullest opportunity must be given to scientific research and treatment."

Dr. Peterson,* who, while First Assistant Physician at the Hudson River State Hospital, had a large number of epileptics under his charge, and who has studied their needs by personal observations at Bielefeld and elsewhere, thus remarks on the kind of care necessary for this class: "There is but one kind

* Dr. Frederick Peterson, attending physician to the New York Hospital for Nervous Diseases; pathologist to the New York City Insane Asylum; chief of clinic, nervous department, Vanderbilt Clinic, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON REFORMATORIES.

By Commissioners LITCHFIELD, STODDARD AND DE PEYSTER.

during the progress of the changes in the buildings of several portions of the institution. The final visit and inspection was made December 10, 1894, by Commissioners Litchfield and Stoddard, from the notes of which the following statement is taken:

Boys' Department.

Officers	11
Teachers	22
Employes	71
	<hr/>
Total	104
	<hr/>

Inmates first division.....	144
Inmates second division.....	327
Inmates third division.....	167
	<hr/>
Total	638
	<hr/>

Girls' Department.

Officers	1
Teachers	3
Employes	10
	<hr/>
Total	14
	<hr/>

Inmates first division.....	80
Inmates second division.....	44
	<hr/>
Total	124
	<hr/>

Boys received during the year ending September 30, 1894..	386
Boys discharged	414
Girls received	90
Girls discharged	82
	<hr/>

In this inspection we were accompanied by the superintendent.

Corn bread, or johnny cake, contains corn meal, sixty pounds; wheat flour, twenty pounds; milk, twenty quarts; molasses, eight quarts; baking powder, two pounds.

The portion of milk each night for cadet is one pint.

For 480 boys, first, second and third divisions.

Solitary Confinement Diet.

Diet No. 1.

Breakfast.—Bread, six ounces; water, desired quantity.

Dinner.—Bread, six ounces; water, desired quantity.

Supper.—Bread, six ounces; milk, sixteen ounces.

Diet No. 2.

Breakfast.—Bread, six ounces; coffee, sixteen ounces.

Dinner.—Bread, six ounces; water, desired quantity.

Supper.—Bread, six ounces; milk, sixteen ounces.

Sunday dinner.—Regular dinner of institution.

Wednesday.—Cooked meat, six ounces.

Squad Diet.

Breakfast.—Bread, seven ounces; coffee, sixteen ounces.

Dinner.—Bread, seven ounces; water, sixteen ounces.

Supper.—Bread, seven ounces; milk, sixteen ounces.

Every third day, cooked meat, six (6) ounces.

Female Department.

MISS MARGARET E. CRAIG, *Matron*.

This was visited in all its parts. The dormitories were orderly and neat. The kitchen, store-room and dining-rooms were successively visited, inspected and found in a commendable condition in all respects. The growing plants in the windows of, and the simple ornamentation in, the living rooms of the inmates gave an attractive air to the apartments. An atmosphere of quiet and order everywhere existed, and the singing of some of the girls at the piano in the room for assembly, in a recess hour, impressed us pleasantly.

The discipline in this part of the institution is, in the main, the same as in that of the boys, excepting the military feature; and the same good results are apparent.

We visited the cells for solitary confinement, of which there are four, situated in the third story; and are the equivalent of the rooms in the boys' guard-house; but differ in having an iron grated door. One inmate was found here, a recent admission. She was under discipline for disorderly talk and conduct. This resort is called into use rarely; the discipline of the household being easy, and with very little necessity for other than slight deprivations of privileges for a time.

The cooking school was visited, and its appliances inspected. This is admirably arranged and conducted. While all parts of the management of the girls' department are commendable, as far as developed, the manual training is mainly confined to cooking, sewing and dressmaking, and the latter is limited.

The need of more extended instruction in the art of dressmaking, together with schools for teaching industrial pursuits of a varied character, is very apparent. We are satisfied that this will prove extremely difficult, in the present relations and conditions of this institution, and is a strong argument in favor of the separation of the girls' department from that of the boys, and its establishment as a separate institution, where such industries could be developed, unhampered by necessity for adjustment to existing conditions and facilities.

The hospital was found in good order. It contained but two patients at the time of this visit. The health of the inmates of the institution is excellent. The general appearance of the girls betokens good care as regards their hygienic needs.

The experiences of this and frequent visits during past year impress us favorably with the conditions of this part of the institution.

Recommendations.

Your committee makes the following recommendations:

(1.) That the girls' department of the State Industrial School be dissevered and removed to a distance from the institution and become entirely separate from its management in every

The hospital for the boys, and that for girls, is well ordered and furnished. Two trained nurses are in attendance and an air of comfort is everywhere apparent.

The kitchen is large, and was found in good order. The bakery contains a brick oven, in which the bread used in the institution is baked. The bread was of good quality and well baked. One or two suggestions regarding the making of the bread, which is believed will improve it, were made by your committee.

The diet is ample and varied. The value of a nutritious and inviting regimen is appreciated by the superintendent, who realizes the fact that the inmates are more docile and tractable when well nourished. Appended is a copy of the dietary for each day of the week, being a set of cards taken from the kitchen, when they are posted for the instruction of those having charge of the preparation of the food.

Sunday.

Breakfast.—Boiled rice, syrup, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Baked beans and pork, pickles, bread, tapioca pudding.

Supper.—Bread, butter, ginger cookies, tea.

Tomatoes or cold slaw, in season, for dinner.

Monday.

Breakfast.—Bean soup, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Boiled beef, fried potatoes, vegetables in season, bread pudding.

Supper.—Vegetable stew, bread, tea.

Tuesday.

Breakfast.—Oat meal, syrup, bread, coffee.

Dinner.—Roast mutton, mashed potatoes and turnips, bread

Supper.—Bread, cheese, stewed prunes, ginger bread, tea.

Apple sauce in season to substitute prunes. Pickled beets, in season, for dinner.

four older cottages have no provision of the kind. This is a serious embarrassment, and we cordially concur in the previous recommendation made by this board, that such an addition be made to each as early as possible.

The cottages uniformly presented, in all respects, an air of neatness and order. The general condition of the inmates as to health is good, there being very little sickness among them for so large and diverse a family.

The rooms of the inmates were orderly and neat, and we saw in a large proportion of them upon the walls bright, though simple, pictures and the many little ornaments which are necessary to the woman's room.

The Hospital,

Which is admirably adapted to its purposes in its construction, was found in excellent order. It contains but few inmates, and but four seriously ill. One of these, a case of cardiac disease in a very young subject, was especially, though sadly, interesting. The competent nurse in charge does much to fill the void caused by the lack of a resident physician. The rooms, the dispensary, the operating room and all parts of this building, were found in a commendable condition of neatness and order.

Schools.

The educational plan comprises instruction of the inmates in spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, civil and physical geography, English grammar, history, drawing, stenography and typewriting.

The inmates are divided into three grades, a primary, intermediate and advanced, based upon their mental capacity and previous education. Provision for further instruction is made for such inmates as have completed the course, or who may be detained for any other reason in the institution.

The school rooms were visited, and classes in the several branches seen and inspected at their work. The schools of stenography and typewriting, and the school of sewing and dressmaking were also interesting. We were much impressed with the desirability of extending the technical education of

In conclusion your committee would urge the adoption of the recommendations previously made, with the additional one of an immediate effort to expand more fully the educational and industrial features of a reformatory system. The number of inmates is already sufficient to demand this.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.) EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD,
 ENOCH VINE STODDARD,
 ANNIE G. de PEYSTER,

Commissioners.

Dated December, 1894.

REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION
REGARDING CERTAIN
CHARGES AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT
OF THE
STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER.

By Commissioner STODDARD.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON THE

uction of Charitable and Correctional Institutions,
on the Plans of the Eastern New
York Reformatory.

By Commissioners LETCHWORTH and SMITH.

R E P O R T .

To the State Board of Charities :

The committee on the construction of charitable and correctional institutions respectfully submits the following report on the plans of the Eastern New York Reformatory:

Plans for the proposed reformatory were submitted to the board on the eleventh of July last by the architect, John R. Thomas, of New York, and were referred to your committee for examination and report. The committee met on the same day and decided to make necessary inquiries as to the scope of its duties, and as to recent improvements in the construction of reformatories for convicts.

The law requires that the building commissioners, appointed by the Governor, shall procure plans and estimates for suitable buildings for the purposes of the said reformatory; that "they shall procure such plans and estimates for the erection of buildings necessary and suitable for the accommodation of 500 inmates, and at the same time shall procure also plans and estimates for buildings suitable and necessary for the accommodation of such smaller number of inmates, not less than 100, as they may deem proper. No contracts for the improvement of the grounds or the construction of buildings shall be made, nor shall any work therefor be begun until both of the sets of plans and estimates, above provided for, shall have been submitted to and approved by the State Board of Charities."

In order to obtain information as to recent improvements in the construction of similar or allied institutions, your committee entered into correspondence with well known authorities on prison construction and management, both to secure their views on disputed questions and on plans of institutions which they approved. The committee, with the architect, also

as sketched there has been provided an ascending scale of cells, more and more desirable as places of residence, and which are to be attained only by meritorious conduct. The cottages proposed, are designed to place the inmate who is approaching the period when he can go out on his parole, in a position where a final test is made, while within the reformatory, of his qualifications for citizenship. As a resident of a cottage he can be put in various positions of trust in connection with the affairs of the institution, and his ability and honesty can be put to many forms of trial.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,
STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,

Committee.

Dated Albany September 5, 1894.

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REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE

ON

Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-
Minded.

By Commissioners STODDARD and WALRATH.

and varied in character. The bread was well made and baked. This latter is done at Blackwell's Island, and supplied to the institution from that bakery.

The dietary for one week, as given by the superintendent, was as follows:

ent considers it an injurious resort in the treatment of these cases. If an inmate is in any way disorderly in the schools, he is immediately sent out, and sometimes to the dormitory to be alone. This seems to exert a very wholesome restraining influence, while in excitable cases, kindly treatment quiets and reassures the subject.

All parts of the institution show the existence of good order and discipline.

Respectfully submitted.

ENOCH VINE STODDARD,
PETER WALRATH,

Commissioners.

Dated January 6, 1895.

R E P O R T
ON THE
SOLDIERS' HOME AT BATH.

By Commissioner STODDARD and Secretary HOYT.

REPORT

To the Board of Charities :

The New York Soldiers and Sailors' Home was visited by Commissioner Stoddard and Seretary Hoyt, and inspected with General William F. Rogers, the superintendent, December 21, 1894.

The census of inmates is shown by the consolidated morning report, of the day of this visit, of which the following is a copy:

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME,

BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y.

CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORT FOR DECEMBER 21, 1894.

OFFICERS — COMMANDANT, 1; ADJUTANT, 1; QUARTERMASTER, 1; SURGEON, 2; ENGINEER, 1; MATRON, 1; TOTAL, 7.

Company A
 Company B
 Company C
 Company D
 Company E
 Company F
 Company G

Totals.....

GAIN

Company B — T. A. P.
 Company B — T. A. P.
 Company D — From W. L. to duty ..
 Company D — T. A. P.

CHANGES SINCE LAST REPORT.

Christian Brands.
 Leartus Redner
 Frederick Boese
 Walter Jamieson.

LOSS.

Company A — From duty to A. W. L. Samuel Patterson.
 Company G — From A. W. O. L. to dropped Hugh Morgan.

very infirm and feeble, to a period of waiting in inclement weather, without proper protection, until the tables occupied by another division are vacated for their service. The additions proposed will require an appropriation by the coming Legislature; but their necessity is such that a reasonable sum should be approved by this board, to secure these added facilities.

All provisions for the comfort, convenience and general welfare of its inmates, as well as for the perfection of the administration of the Home, should be provided during the lives of those to whom the State owes so deep a debt of gratitude.

It would seem that a one-story building for the purpose, in maturing plans for any extension of the buildings of the institution could be erected on an inexpensive plan and to a certain extent of a temporary character, at a moderate outlay. The necessary facilities for heating, lighting and serving are already established. The reasons for the disapproval, by your committee, of an expensive and thoroughly permanent structure, are that the population of the Home will be liable to increase but a few years longer. After ten years, the number of veterans to be cared for will rapidly decline, and less than a generation will leave the Home with a very small family, if any.

Respectfully submitted.

ENOCH VINE STODDARD,
Commissioner.

CHARLES S. HOYT,
Secretary.

R E P O R T

ON THE

Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

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R E P O R T

ON THE

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS ORPHANS' HOME.

By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

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R E P O R T

OF

**Special Committee on the Application for Approval
of the Organization and Incorporation
of the Children's Home Society.**

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *December 14, 1894.* }

At a meeting of the State Board of Charities held at its office in the Capitol at Albany, on Wednesday, July 11, 1894, Commissioner Letchworth, on behalf of the committee to which was referred the application for approval of the organization and incorporation of the Children's Home Society, presented and read a report thereon, whereupon, on motion, the report was accepted, its recommendations adopted and the application rejected.

JAMES O. FANNING,

Assistant Secretary.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
UNITED CHARITIES BUILDING,
105 EAST TWENTY-SECOND ST., *April 19, 1894.* }

CHARLES S. HOYT, Esq., *Secretary, State Board of Charities,*
Albany, N. Y.:

My Dear Sir.—The attention of the Board of Trustees of the Children's Aid Society has been called to the fact that a society known as the Children's Home Society has asked for incorporation in this State. This society believes that the similarity of name with our own is liable to lead to confusion.

In consequence, this Society objects to the incorporation of the Children's Home Society, and I have been requested to file such objection with you.

Very respectfully yours,

C. LORING BRACE,

Secretary.

R E P O R T

ON THE

Application of the Flagler Hospital of
Lockport.

By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

ters. Under their management I have no doubt that the
of Mr. Flagler will become a real benefit to our city. They
been persuaded to undertake the matter in order to bring
about.

cordially recommend that their certificate receive the desired
approval of the State Board of Charities.

Yours respectfully,

CUTHBERT W. POUND.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.

By Commissioners LETCHWORTH, SMITH and STODDARD.

R E P O R T

FOR THE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON THE DEAF.

By **WILLIAM R. STEWART**, Commissioner.

I.

New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

162d STREET AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Incorporated 1817.

Principal, ENOCH HENRY CURRIER.

Inspected May 22, 1894, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers	5
Teachers (of classes)	19
Instructors (trade schools)	6
Employes	88
	<hr/>
	118
	<hr/>
Pupils, male	241
Pupils, female	121
	<hr/>
Total	362
	<hr/>

An increase of 34 pupils since the inspection of October 20, 1893.

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State pupils	153	70	223
County pupils	87	49	136
Private pupils, pay	1	2	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	241	121	362
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of this number 317 pupils were present and 45 absent from the institution at the time of its inspection, but on the following day the number present had risen to 347, 15 being absent.

Average per capita cost for maintenance and education for the year ending September 30, 1894, less clothing, \$362.07.

The method of instruction is the combined.

II.

Le Couteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.

125 EDWARD STREET, BUFFALO.

Incorporated 1861.

Principal, Sister MARY ANN BOLKE.

Inspected June 1, 1894, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on that day:

Officers	4
Teachers	11
Teachers (of industries).....	5
Employes	17
Total	<u>37</u>
Pupils, male	65
Pupils, female	58
Total	<u>123</u>

An increase of one pupil since the inspection of November 10, 1893.

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males	Females	Total.
State pupils	28	28	56
County pupils	26	21	47
Private pupils, pay.....	8	6	14
Private pupils, free.....	3	3	6
Total	<u>65</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>123</u>

Of these eight were absent on the day of inspection. Twenty-nine little boys included in the above census reside at the Branch house.

Average per capita cost for maintenance and education for the year ending September 30, 1894, \$254.46, including clothing for 41, or about one-third.

Branch of Little Boys.

This is about four miles from the main school, a comfortable frame structure, surrounded with well-shaded grounds. Six Sisters reside in it, of whom two teach; there is also one lay assistant in the class-rooms. At the time of the visit there were 29 little boys at the branch.

Lowest class, 15 pupils, all present. Their ages were given as 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10, 10, 11, 13, 13; on an average one and a half years at school. Of these pupils, seven had come to school first since the school year began last September. The children looked well, but untidy. The teacher stated that none had any hearing to speak of, and that there were several congenitals in the class. Signs are not taught, but are used in explanation; a number of objects were about the room. Instruction begins with the articulation of simple sounds as f-a, fa; m-a, ma; then sounds in combination as mamma, papa, etc. A child of 5 said "manma" and "papa" nicely; another of 7, "I am a boy" quite well; another of 9, his first year in school, articulated "cha," "sha," "ka," and other difficult sounds well; another pupil counted from one to 10 very well, said to be a congenital; another pupil read "Annie Has a Doll" quite well; two boys of 5 wrote their names clearly, and on my request, by the manual alphabet spelled "this is a basket of flowers," and wrote the sentence on the board. There was no class-book to give information about the pupils. The teacher stated that the records were kept at the main school. This class was much too large, especially as a beginner's class.

The second or highest class in the branch contains 13 pupils, of whom 12 were present. They gave their ages as 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11. These boys wrote well on the boards; a counting frame was in use in the class for addition and subtraction. The teacher stated that the custom was to ask questions in writing or by spelling. It was observed that the pupils found great difficulty in reading the lips, indeed there are few good lip-readers in this school. A boy, deaf at 2, wrote a sentence well; another of 8, asked to speak his name, gave it as "Jim Crow" quite distinctly. The teacher said he became

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

... another pupil of 8, said, "I am a good boy"
... There were several very good articulators in this
...

The general health of the pupils of the Buffalo school has been
... throughout the year. One little child died October 22,
... of membranous croup.

III.

Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes.
LAWINGTON AVENUE, BETWEEN SIXTY-SEVENTH AND SIXTY-EIGHT
STREETS, NEW YORK.
Incorporated 1867.
Principal, D. GREEN.

Inspected May 15, 1894, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on the day named:

Officers	9
Teachers	16
Special teachers	5
Employees	18
Total	48
Pupils, male	102
Pupils, female	98
Total	200

An increase of three pupils since the inspection of May 12,
1893.

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males	Females.	Total.
State pupils	62	56	118
County pupils	36	37	73
Private pupils, pay	4	5	9
Total	102	98	200

Of this number, 184 were present in school on the day of

drawing, clay modeling, and language for itself, and as an aid to the other studies.

Class B.—14 pupils, 13 present, 7 girls and 6 boys; on an average eight years in school. They gave their ages by speech, so as to be generally understood, as 14, 15, 15 15, 16, 16, 17, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 20; six congenitals. A pupil, deaf at 4, spoke with very natural voice and distinct articulation. The curriculum of the class, arithmetic to decimal fractions; geography of Europe, history of the United States, natural history, physics, physiology, geometry, penmanship, drawing. The members of this class were good lip-readers and some had very natural voices.

Class A.—The high class was last visited; 13 pupils, 10 present, 4 girls and 6 boys; ages 13, 15, 16, 17, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 20; in school, 1 1-2, 4, 4, 4 1-2, 7 1-2, 9, 10, 11, 11 1-2, 12 years; four congenitals. The curriculum embraces English history (Morris); geometry, Todhunter's Euclid; arithmetic (White's); three pupils are also taught bookkeeping; physiology (Johnnot); physics, no text-book is used, but Ganot is read for reference; geography (Warren); chemistry, in this experiments and original research are made, Cooley's and Roscoe's text-books are used for reference only; physical geography (Warren); drawing, both freehand and mechanical. At the time of my visit the class was at work copying heads in crayons, and fine specimens of work were shown. The male teacher, who has been in charge of the high class for several years, stated that the vocabulary of its members was practically unlimited.

I requested these pupils to suspend the drawing lesson, and to answer in writing on paper as many as possible of the 10 questions selected to ask all the high classes in the schools for the deaf, and they promptly complied with my request. The papers were preserved and after careful examination have been marked as follows, 10 being the highest possible mark: Six and one-half, 6 1-2, 6 1-2, 4 1-2, 4, 3, 2 1-2, 2, 1, 1-2, making a total of 37, an average of 3.7 a pupil.

It was stated that the class comprised two divisions, and that of the pupils examined four belonged to the first or more

advanced division, and six to the second. The pupils of the first division were marked 6 1-2, 6 1-2, 6 1-2, and 4 for their papers. The highest mark received by a pupil of the second division was 4 1-2. The papers of Ella M. Holman, age, 18, deaf at 4; Essie Blaney, age 19; deaf at 4; and John D. Scott, age 18, congenital, having partial hearing, were each marked 6 1-2, and it has proved difficult to select the best of the three. After careful comparison, I place them in the order named. The answers of Ella M. Holman are as follows: (1) The Revolutionary War occurred on April 19th, 1775. (2) George III. (3) 46. (4) Abraham Lincoln. (5) He was beheaded. (6) St. Petersburg. (7) Clouds are thick water vapors. (8) The brain, lungs and heart. (9) Language is the arrangement of words, in certain ways, so as to make people understand what you are saying or talking about. There are many different languages, and in each language there are different words, though most of them have the same meaning, and are arranged together in different ways, yet they may mean the same thing. (10) A pearl is one of the precious stones. The answers of Essie Blaney are as follows: (1) It occurred on the 18th of April, 1775. (2) King George the third. (3) 44. (4) Abraham Lincoln. (5) I don't know. (6) St. Petersburg. (7) Clouds are condensed vapors. (8) The brain, lungs, heart. (9) Language is kind of talk which people use to understand each other. There are different kinds of languages used in different countries, being French, German, English, Latin, Greek, etc. The United States and Great Britain use the English language. (10) It is a mineral, sometimes it is used as an ornament and sometimes it is used for different purposes. It is mostly found in shells along beaches. The answers of John D. Scott are as follows: (1) In 1776. (2) George III. (3) 46 States. (4) Abraham Lincoln. (5) A sad one because he was guillotined. (6) St. Petersburg. (7) Clouds are condensed water vapor, being suspended in the air by reason of their lightness. (8) Heart, brains, lungs, stomach and intestines. (9) Language is the articulation of words by which people are enabled to communicate their ideas to each other. There are many languages, that is, different nations have different ways

Of these, 55 are State pupils, 37 county pupils, 2 private pupils pay; 2 private pupils, free. Two of these were absent on the day of inspection.

Miss Mary B. Morgan, who had been principal of the school for 13 years, retired during the year, on account of impaired health, and has been succeeded by Miss Margaret Laurent, who was formerly assistant to Miss Nardin, principal of St. Mary Academy, at Buffalo.

The preparatory, or lowest, class was first visited. It contained 11 pupils, all present; ages, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 9, of these, six came to school first in the present school year which began September 10, 1893; three were entered as congenitally deaf, and all the others as deaf before 4. St. Joseph is an oral school, and beginners are first taught the articulation of the names of objects, as "ball," "doll," "thumb," "arm," etc., the word is read from the teacher's lips, articulated, and the object pointed out.

Class G.—Next higher; 15 pupils, all present (much too large a class); on an average 9 years of age, and two years at school; four congenitals; others deaf before 4. A child, deaf at birth, counted numbers to 25 very well; three others did so fairly well; some pupils also read simple sentences from a chart; there were some good voices in the class. A well-kept class book was ready for my information, and gave the names of the pupils, the dates of their birth, the ages at which hearing was lost, the degrees of hearing, the causes of deafness, and the dates of reception at the school. These children and all subsequently seen in the school appeared healthy, were neat and well dressed.

Class F.—Thirteen pupils, 11 present, on an average nine and a half years old and two and a half years at school; seven congenitals in the class. The voices of all the congenitals were tried with generally satisfactory results; the handwriting of the pupils was good, as a rule, and some of their compositions were shown; all of the teaching is by speech and lip-reading.

Class E.—Twelve pupils, all present, on an average 12 years old, and four years at school, three congenitals. The pupils

Male Department, Westchester.

Principal, Miss CELESTINE SCHOTTMULLER.

Inspected May 28, 1894, by Commissioner SCHWART.

Census on that day:

Officers	1
Teachers	14
Teachers of industries	7
Employees	28
<hr/>	
Total	50
<hr/>	
Pupils, male	157
<hr/>	

An increase of 15 pupils since the inspection of May 16, 1893. Of the total number, 76 are State pupils, 66 county pupils, 4 private pupils, pay, and 11 private pupils, free. This department of St. Joseph's Institute is about five miles from the Fordham school, and not far from the Sound.

The inspection began with the kindergarten, which consists of two classes, taught together, in charge of two teachers; 11 and 10 pupils present; 21 in all. The children were seated at two tables, writing on slates. Their ages were given as 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. Average time in school about one year. Some of them were in skirts. The voices of the greater number were tried separately, and impressed me as hopeful. The pure oral method is followed; instruction begins with consonant and vowel sounds, singly and in combination, and is followed with the articulation of simple words. Such words as "calf," "thumb," "horse," "saw," etc., were well articulated by some of the pupils. A congenital pupil said "I have a ball" well; another, "I have two eyes" well. There appeared to be some bright children in the class. A child of 5 added and subtracted single figures on the boards correctly. There was a fair collection of objects in the room.

Twelfth class.—Next higher; 12 pupils, all present; ages, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 10; on an average, two years in school. The list showed three congenitals, others deaf in infancy, etc. The children had close-cropped heads, looked well and

alert. They recited a simple sentence in chorus; shown sticks, **they** wrote their numbers, and added and subtracted on the **boards**; a pupil read from the teacher's lips, "The cow has two **eyes**," wrote it on a board, and spoke it well; this pupil, a **congenital** Italian; all of the voices were heard separately, and **impressed** me as generally hopeful.

Eleventh class.—12 pupils, 11 present; ages, 7, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8, 9, 9, 9, 10, 11; on an average, two and a half years at school. **Of** these, six were stated to be congenitals, and some had partial hearing.

Tenth class.—Reciting in the same room as the eleventh, separated by a screen; 12 pupils, 11 present; ages, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, 10, 11, 11, 12, 12, 12; average time in school, about two years. **Of** these, five were stated to be congenitals, and some had partial hearing. A congenital of 11 spoke with fair voice and articulation; another of 11 with high voice, but fair articulation; a pupil of 10, deaf at 4, spoke with good voice and articulation. The teacher asked questions by speech. The pupils read her lips, wrote the answers on the boards, and then spoke them; as a rule they were good lip-readers.

Ninth class.—12 pupils, all present; ages, 9, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 11, 11, 11, 12, 12; on an average, four years at school. **Of** these, four were said to be congenitals. The teacher gave orders without articulating aloud; her lips were read promptly, and her orders carried out; it seemed like fairy work. I tried all the voices of these pupils separately, and marked them as follows, the four congenitals coming first: Voice and articulation fair; faint voice, indistinct articulation; fair voice and articulation; fair voice, indistinct articulation. Other pupils were marked as follows: Voices, poor, 2; high, 1; fair, 3; good, 2. Articulation ranged from fair to indistinct. A pupil of this class, aged 10, has considerable aptitude for freehand drawing, and drew a greyhound very nicely in my notebook.

Eighth class.—11 pupils, all present; ages, 9, 10, 10, 11, 12, 12, 12, 12, 13, 15, 15, and average time in school, three years. All the voices were tried with sentences. A congenital spoke

guage, and astronomy by the teacher. The pupils were sent to the boards and requested to ask me questions upon them, which they did in generally good handwriting, and correct spelling; one pupil made a grammatical mistake. The questions asked were usually simple, although one pupil wrote, "How do you like being president of the State Board of Charities?" On trial of the voices a pupil of German parentage, deaf at 2, asked a question which was understood; another, deaf at 5, was understood quite clearly; a pupil, deaf at 12, had a natural voice and articulation; another, deaf at 5, was not understood; another, deaf at 8, was well understood; another, deaf at 1, was understood quite well; another, deaf at 4, had a faint and indistinct voice and was not understood; the last pupil, a congenital, had a high and uncertain voice and was not understood.

I wrote on the boards 10 questions, which I had selected to ask all the pupils of all the graduating classes in the schools for the deaf in the State, which educate pupils at public expense, and which have been given in full in the report of inspection of the institution at One hundred and Sixty-second street, New York, which has the first place in this report on account of the priority of its incorporation. The questions were, however, first asked in this school. The highest number of marks obtainable is 10, and the pupils in this class received the following marks: 9 1-2, 9, 8 1-2, 8 1-2, 6 1-2, 6 1-2, 6, 6. The average for the class being 7.56; a very excellent showing. The best paper was presented by Emily Hopping, age 20, who became totally deaf at 5, and does not remember ever to have heard. "1. In 1775 and continued eight years. 2. George III. was the King of England at the time of the Revolution. 3. There are 44 United States. 4. President Lincoln was the president during the war of the Rebellion. 5. He was beheaded January 21, 1793. 6. St. Petersburg, situated on the Neva river. 7. Clouds are vapor risen from the ocean by the heat of the sun. 8. The heart and lungs. 9. Language is the expression of thought in words. 10. A precious stone found in an oyster."

The inspection of the Brooklyn school was very satisfactory, excellent work is done in the class-rooms, and both teachers and pupils impressed me as generally earnest and interested in their work.

V.

Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.
(Incorporated 1875.)

Principal, PROFESSOR E. B. NELSON.

Inspected January 28, 1895, by Commissioner STEWART.

Census on September 30, 1894:

Officers	13
Teachers (of classes)	9
Teachers (of industries)	7
Employes	33
<hr/>	
Total	52
Pupils male	67
Pupils, female	65
<hr/>	
Total	132
<hr/>	

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total
State pupils	42	44	86
County pupils	25	21	46
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	67	65	132
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

The above census, reported by the principal, shows the number of inmates on the rolls to be the same as reported on the date of the last inspection, November 14, 1893. A count of the pupils on the date of inspection showed only 115 present, of whom 59 were males and 56 females.

Average per capita cost for maintenance for the year to September 30, 1894, inclusive of clothing, \$300.79.

Arriving at the school before the classes were called together for the day, the work of inspection was later begun with the lowest class of the kindergarten. This department comprises

For my convenience the school was assembled on a Saturday, a courtesy which was much appreciated, and on this as on several former visits the principal kindly gave an entire school day to facilitate my inspection.

The Western New York Institution is sui generis, a "Manual Oral" school. Dactylology is in general use as an aid in the study of speech, and for purposes of instruction. All the officers and teachers speak, and all hear, except two. The school is divided into kindergarten and senior departments. The kindergarten department is unique in the State of New York, and its work is especially interesting and worthy of fuller examination and report than has been made in former reports of its committee on the deaf to the State Board of Charities. I devoted the major portion of a school day to a review of its classes and method of instruction. The kindergarten department occupies a separate and convenient building, comprising, for educational work, six school-rooms, each devoted to exercises of a special character, in keeping with which they are furnished and appointed. The room first entered on the south side of the kindergarten is used principally for number work. Opening from this is a class-room in which written and printed language exercises are conducted, where penmanship is taught, and special attention given to the pupils' reading, from papers and books. The room opening from the large play-room on the right is devoted to the handiwork of the kindergarten "gifts" and games. A large room on the north side of the central halls is used for language exercises by two classes, separated by screens. Two rooms opening from this are used for speech and speech-reading.

The classes were seen in order, beginning with the lowest or A class. Fourteen pupils, all present; 10 girls, 4 boys; ages 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 13. Average time in school, one year and a half. Eight congenitals, of whom six came to school since present year began, September 2, 1893. The room in which this class was seen is exclusively used for the occupations and exercises which are calculated to train the hand and eye, and the classes of the kindergarten department come to it in turn. Miss McGill has charge of this branch of kindergarten training.

their hands upon the chest in imitation of their teacher, to enable them to feel the vibration, they add voice to these utterances successively, thus producing the vocal consonants.

Desiring to obtain some idea of the kindergarten work of class C, its members marched in good time and order from the speech-room to the kindergarten work-room. After entering the room the children recited in unison three Froebel song games, with the action that accompanies the plays in hearing kindergartens. The principal stated they knew about a dozen of these, and that the most important feature of their use is that the larger number of the children know all the songs by heart and repeat them fluently; that they are so simple and their meaning so well worked out by the play, that they are understood by even the youngest before they have learned to recite them or to use the words. The first game played was called "The Snail," the class joined hands and acted and spelled the following verses:

"The Snail."

Hand in hand, you see us well,
Creep like a snail into his shell,
Ever nearer, ever nearer,
Ever closer, ever closer,
Very snug indeed you dwell,
Snail, within your tiny shell.

Hand in hand, you see us well,
Creep like a snail out of his shell,
Ever farther, ever farther,
Ever wider, ever wider,
Who'd have thought this tiny shell
Could have held us all so well?

The teacher, Miss McGill, for my benefit, read the words aloud from the fingers of the children, as is her custom when there are hearing visitors present who can not read the spelling. Mr. Westervelt said that every new song is given to one or two pupils who volunteer to commit it to memory, and they lead the

Four pupils of the school have presented themselves to the Regents' examination, all of whom passed in something. Two of the four are new pupils; of these, one passed in four subjects and the other in one.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,
Commissioner.

Dated, New York, February 2, 1895.

A D D R E S S

AT THE OPENING OF

E N A T H A N L I T T A U E R H O S P I T A L

OF

G L O V E R S V I L L E .

By Commissioner STEPHEN SMITH.



R E P O R T .

OF THE

tions of Poorhouses in the Fourth
Judicial District.

By Commissioner FOSTER.

Montgomery County Poorhouse.

By Commissioner DE PEYSTER.

Visited September 26, 1894, Superintendent A. Z. WEMPLE.

Census.—Women, 31; men, 28.

Five deaths during the year.

Physician comes from Amsterdam once a week, oftener if **necessary**.

The house is situated near Fultonville on a farm of 165 acres, well cultivated and very productive; it is the property of an individual; the superintendent is the owner's son; board is paid by the county for its inmates at the rate of \$3 weekly — a very poor system — one that is subject to many abuses.

It is to be hoped that Montgomery county will make different arrangements for its poor in the near future.

The buildings are very old; the part used for the men is very unsafe; it seemed to be falling down; everything about it was in a deplorable condition; old iron bedsteads, miserable bedding, in barren rooms, looked very cheerless and uncomfortable. The part used for the women was in much better condition, bright and cheerful.

The building is planned with separate rooms for each person; the beds were clean with white spreads. The women are much better cared for than the men.

Dinner on the day of my visit.—Fried pork, potatoes, beets, bread and butter and tea.

In summer the inmates have three meals; in winter, two.

EDWARD W. FOSTER,

Commissioner.

Dated Albany, N. Y., January 9, 1895.

REPORT OF VISITATIONS
OF
Poor-Houses and Charitable Institutions
of the Sixth Judicial District.

By Commissioner WALRATH.

house. The census of the day of inspection was 72, of whom 52 were males, and 20 females. This number included three children under two years of age, four idiots and two epileptics. The number of deaths during the year was 12. The condition of the women's department was fairly good, with the exception of the bath-room and closet, there being but one bath-tub and but one seat in the closet. The condition of the department for men is altogether faulty, one bath-tub, one seat in the closet, and 20 inmates in excess of the accommodations.

Cortland County Poorhouse.

Visited November 15, 1894, by the Commissioner of the District

The keeper of the poorhouse is F. D. Wire, and his wife holds the position of matron. The census on the day of visitation was 59, of whom 34 were men and 25 were women. There was one child about one year of age, and one idiot, but no insane or epileptics. The deaths during the year were eight. Dr. J. Agel, of Cortland, is in telephonic communication with the institution, and attends upon call at a compensation of \$1 for each visit. This inspection was made at eight o'clock in the morning while breakfast was being served, which consisted of fried pork, gravy, bread, and tea or coffee, all of which was of good quality and well prepared. In the report of 1893 the general condition of this institution was censured as not only not good, but not equal to previous standards, but on the occasion of this visitation the conditions were found improved. The farm, consisting of 118 acres, has been fairly productive this year.

Delaware County Poorhouse.

Visited November 20, 1894, by the Commissioner of the District.

The keeper of this poorhouse is J. K. Forman, who has held the position since April 1, 1890. He is assisted by Mrs. Forman as matron. The census on the day of inspection was 43, of whom 26 were males and 17 females, including one infant, eight months old, one child two years old; and another, four years old, was in the house for a period of a few days only. There were 10 idiots and two epileptics among the inmates.

R E P O R T

OF

Visitations of Poor-houses in the Seventh Judicial District.

By COMMISSIONER STODDARD.

insane; three were blind, one male and two females; none were children between two and sixteen years. There were three infants of between six and seven months, two of which were foundlings and one the child of a dissolute mother.

There have been no changes in the building since the report of last year.

Administration.

The dormitories were visited and thoroughly inspected, with the result finding all connected with them in good order. The beds and bedding were neat and clean in both the male and female departments.

The laundry was visited, and was found to be in use, as this proved to be the weekly washing day. The work of this department is well done. The water supply now proves to be ample, the windmill connected with the well has proved amply sufficient during the past year, and, being supplemented by the rain water collected in four cisterns, has avoided the lack of a proper supply.

The bath-rooms were in order, and though the plumbing is somewhat old, are in efficient condition. The same may be said of the closets.

The inmates are regularly bathed each week, and the criticisms made in previous years regarding this part of the administration seem to have effected the desired result. There are two bath-tubs for men and two for women, which are supplied with hot and cold water, the latter being heated in the tub by a jet of steam from a pipe at the foot of each tub.

Diet.

The kitchen facilities are sufficient. The bread examined was of fair quality. There is no regular dietary. The keeper and matron state that meat is given daily, usually fresh meat, though occasionally varied by pork or corned beef. For breakfast, the inmates are served with meat, bread and potatoes and coffee; for dinner, with meat, potatoes and bread, with the occasional addition of onions, turnips, beets or cabbage, and for supper, bread and milk or pudding and milk. Fruit is occasionally

Religious services are held once in two weeks by the pastor of the Presbyterian church at Sennett. He is paid \$150 annually. Roman Catholic ministrations are given at intervals by Rev. Mr. Mulherren, who receives fifty dollars annually.

Recommendations.

The authorities should furnish at least two additional paid assistants, one male and one female, with special reference to the care of the feeble cases and those in the hospital.

The infants and maternity cases require this. The matron, however, meets these cases and the care of the infants with a faithful devotion to their comfort.

Steuben County Alms-house.

CHARLES STANTON, *Keeper*.

Was visited without notice by Commissioner Stoddard, accompanied by Sec'y Hoyt, December 21, 1894. We were accompanied in this visit by the matron, Mrs. McQuillan, who is the wife of the farmer employed, and acts as matron of the institution. The keeper, Mr. Stanton, was in Bath at the time of our arrival and only returned at the close of our visit.

Population.

The census of the institution on the day of this inspection was as follows:

Whole number of inmates.....	78
Number of males	61
Number of females	17

Of these there were no children between two and sixteen years; none insane; three epileptics, all males; idiots five, four males and one female.

The women's building was first visited. Its conditions were found orderly and clean. The dormitories were plainly furnished, but the bedding and appointments were in good order. On the first floor of this building is a general dining-room for men and women, in which meals are provided for forty-six men

per year. The weekly cost, per capita, of maintenance of the inmates is one dollar and fifty-six cents.

Fourteen cows are kept on the place, which supply all the butter used, as well as the milk needed for the institution. The vegetables used are raised upon the farm. Connected with the farm is a particularly fine garden. On the whole, a notable improvement is recognized over the conditions of the previous year. The present administration is a great advance over that of former years.

Recommendations.

The recommendations made by Commissioner Craig last year have been met, with the exception of that for alteration in the buildings and yards, to secure the complete separation of the sexes. This latter is somewhat difficult of accomplishment and will require further time and effort on the part of the authorities.

Respectfully submitted.

ENOCH VINE STODDARD,

Commissioner.

Dated December, 1894.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

IN THE MATTER OF THE

Investigation of the New York State
Reformatory at Elmira.

R E P O R T .

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *March* 16, 1894. }

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :

The State Board of Charities, in compliance with the statutory obligations imposed upon it, herewith respectfully transmits to the Legislature of the State of New York the report of the special committee of the Board appointed to investigate the management of the State Reformatory at Elmira, with its findings and conclusions.

This report was unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Board, held at its office in the Capitol at Albany on the 16th day of March, 1894, and was by formal resolution made the report of the State Board of Charities to the Legislature. The State Board consists of eleven commissioners, of whom ten were present and voted, one being abroad.

The recommendations of the State Board of Charities in relation to the management of the State Reformatory at Elmira, which are based upon the report above mentioned, were also unanimously adopted, and follow the report. They are respectfully submitted for the consideration and action of the Legislature.

A copy of the evidence taken by the special committee, comprising 13 bound volumes, in all 3,812 pages of typewriting, including copies of nearly 1,000 letters written by convicts to the committee, are herewith transmitted to the Legislature. Copies of records and the originals of the letters named are filed for reference in the office of the State Board of Charities.

By order of the Board:

WILLIAM R. STEWART,
President.

Attest :

CHARLES S. HOYT,
Secretary.

twelve (3,812) typewritten pages, or about twelve thousand (12,000) folios, and the repeated changes of place of session. The oral testimony was taken and transcribed by a stenographer appointed for that purpose, the witnesses having been first duly sworn and examined before us, besides which 93 inmates were examined privately and their statements taken by the stenographer.

The sessions were very long, beginning usually at 9 o'clock and lasting generally until 6:30 or 7 in the evening, with the usual recess for lunch. The investigation took the form of a court-martial, the Attorney-General of the State appearing through the Hon. Francis R. Gilbert, Deputy Attorney-General, who examined and cross-examined witnesses for both sides, as would the judge-advocate of such a court. Assistant Secretary James O. Fanning, of the State Board of Charities, acted as secretary for the committee. Messrs. John B. Stanchfield and T. E. Babcock were present as counsel to watch the case for the managers and the general superintendent of the reformatory. By the direction of the committee such books and records of the reformatory as were needed were placed in evidence, from which voluminous extracts and abstracts were made, and are filed herewith as part of the proceedings. At the suggestion of the general superintendent, concurred in by the committee, a general invitation was extended to the convicts to address sealed communications to the committee containing any statements they might desire to make, and, in consequence thereof, over 900 such letters were received and examined by us, copies of which letters are annexed to this report.

The witnesses examined included a large number of present and former inmates of the reformatory, and convicts who had been transferred from the reformatory to Auburn and Clinton State prisons; men who were or had been officers, managers or employes of the reformatory; medical men, clergymen, the county judges of Erie county, and various officers of Auburn and Clinton prisons and others. From the immense mass of testimony and of facts thus taken, and very largely from that of General Superintendent Brockway himself, as corroborated by that of present

And again (p. 3678) :

“Q. The time when it should be inflicted and the manner in which it should be inflicted, the extent to which it should be inflicted? A. All left to his discretion; we had entire confidence in him.”

An examination of the minutes of the board of managers shows that the above statements are true.

(B.) That the said board of managers has never been present, either as a board or individually, when the general superintendent inflicted corporal punishment upon inmates; therefore, they know nothing as to the occasion for or the severity of the same, excepting through such statements as the general superintendent or others may have chosen to make to them.

Ex-Keeper Winnie testifies (p. 2689) :

“Q. With reference to the punishments that were inflicted, do you know that anyone of the board of management were ever present at the time when those punishments were inflicted? A. Never present.”

President Wey, of the board of managers, testifies (p. 3677) :

“Q. Do you know of any occasion when the board of managers were present during the administering of the corporal punishment? A. I have never witnessed it.”

And again (p. 3678) :

“Q. Do you know of any other member of the board that has ever been present? A. I don't believe any member of the present board or any past board has ever witnessed that operation.”

There is abundant other testimony to the same effect.

(C.) That the doctor or physician of the reformatory does not examine the inmates before corporal punishment to ascertain whether or not they are unfit, because of illness, physical or mental weakness or otherwise, to undergo severe punishment; that said physician was never present during the administering of said punishment; that said physician never but five or six times examined any of said inmates after such punishment was inflicted. On these points the general superintendent testifies

That the physician of the reformatory does not visit such prisoners nor prescribe as to their allowance nor examine into the state of their health while thus confined; that such physician is not required by any rules or regulations of either the said board or the general superintendent to visit such prisoners daily or at any other time, although the policy of the State in such matters, as indicated by chapter 82, Laws of 1889, section 88, regarding State prisons requires that "the short allowance of each prisoner so confined shall be prescribed by the physician, whose duty it shall be to visit such prisoner and examine daily into the state of his health until the prisoner be released from solitary confinement and returns to his labor."

On this point the general superintendent testifies (p. 308):

"Q. But there is nothing in the rules or regulations requiring him to do it? A. No, sir."

Ex-Keeper Beach testifies (p. 493):

"Q. While they were chained in the cells did the physician visit them daily? A. No, sir; not unless his attention was called to them. I don't think that he did."

The above is corroborated by other evidence.

That said physician is not required by the rules and regulations to be resident at the reformatory; that he resides over a mile and a half away therefrom; that he attends each forenoon from 8 until 12 or 1 o'clock, and that he devotes the rest of the 24 hours to his private practice, except when summoned by telephone; that during his absence the medical care of this large institution of nearly fifteen hundred inmates is left wholly in the hands of an ordinary hospital attendants, who is neither a licensed physician nor pharmacist, who is sometimes himself a convict; and this, although the evidence shows that there is often occasion for the immediate presence of a trained physician both by day and night.

That the present doctor or physician of the said reformatory, Dr. Hamilton C. Wey, is the son of Dr. William C. Wey, president of the board of managers of the reformatory, and that such appointment whether or not according to law, is obviously against sound public policy and is detrimental to all good dis-

And again (p. 2701) :

“Q. Was there ever any occasion when blood was upon the floor of the bathroom or upon the walls of the bathroom, left there by the inmates that had been punished? A. I have seen blood on the floor in small quantities; when a man would be struck across the nose, his nose would bleed.

“Q. And blood on the walls; as it ran down his waist, it would spatter on the walls a little—the wall on each side where he stood up next the window? A. Yes, sir.”

And again (p. 2706):

“Q. This blood on the wall that you refer to was right opposite? A. Right in front of them; it came down their waist on their clothes.”

Ex-Keeper McNish testifies (p. 2742):

“Q. Ever see any blood upon the wall of the bathroom? A. I think I have; yes, sir.

“Q. On the floor of the bathroom? A. Yes, sir.”

And again:

“Q. Do you remember whether in cleaning you observed blood in the bathroom? A. Yes, sir; I wiped up blood drops that was on the floor.

“Q. Different times? A. Yes, sir.”

And on p. 2743:

“Q. Were you ever present in the bathroom when prisoners from blows which they received, when the blood flowed from them? A. I have seen men have the nose bleed.”

And again (p. 2744):

“Q. While you saw these punishments did you ever see the superintendent strike any of the inmates with the strap over the head? A. Yes, sir.

“Q. On several occasions? A. Yes, sir.

“Q. For what reason? A. For turning their heads.

“Q. Ever see him strike them over the head for any other reason? A. No, sir.”

And again, same page:

“Q. Ever see the inmates' nose bleed from a blow over the face or head upon more than one occasion? A. I think so; yes, sir.

And again (p. 201):

“Q. At such times did you regard it as necessary to strike the convict in his face? A. Sometimes.

“Q. How? A. Sometimes with my open hand a little slap like that, sometimes with my closed hand, a light blow.

“Q. Whereabouts in the face? A. Anywhere on the jaw or chin.”

Ex-Keeper Beach, whose fairness is admitted by counsel for the managers (p. 517), testifies (p. 512):

“Q. Whereabouts in the face was the party struck? A. On one occasion, if not on both, the superintendent struck him in the mouth, because I know he cut his finger a little on the tooth.”

And again (p. 513):

“Q. But it cut Brockway's hand? A. Yes, sir.

“Q. On his teeth? A. Yes, sir.

“Q. So that his hand bled? A. Yes, sir; it bled a little, one of his fingers.

“Q. On both occasions? A. I believe so.”

The evidence shows that these blows are sometimes given with great severity, and that the convict is oftentimes greeted with them as he enters the bathroom and before a word has been spoken to him by the general superintendent.

Second.

That the number of spankings or paddlings given yearly, as taken from the records of the reformatory, is increasing very much more rapidly than the actual number of convicts confined in the institution. The whole number of convicts in said institution at the end of each fiscal year since the opening in 1876 is reported as follows:

By actual count, September 30, 1876.....	164
By actual count, September 30, 1877.....	139
By actual count, September 30, 1878.....	248
By actual count, September 30, 1879.....	450
By actual count, September 30, 1880.....	482
By actual count, September 30, 1881.....	485
By actual count, September 30, 1882.....	516
By actual count, September 30, 1883.....	495

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During the last five years the number of different individuals paddled or spanked was one thousand one hundred and forty-six (1,146), but, however, many of these men were paddled more than once, some of them as many as ten times; therefore, the total number of paddlings or spankings during the aforesaid term of five years is as follows:

For the year ending September 30, 1889.....	261
For the year ending September 30, 1890.....	430
For the year ending September 30, 1891.....	535
For the year ending September 30, 1892.....	611
For the year ending September 30, 1893.....	681

Or a total of..... 2,518

committee exist below the surface within the State reformatory, and which could not have been discovered by ordinary inspection, but only brought to light by such crucial and searching special investigation upon oath as has now been made, the Board is of the opinion that wisdom was shown in its establishment and organization, and that there is much to commend in its practical operation, especially in its educational, technological and military features.

The reformatory should be preserved as such under its present State supervision, and should not become part of the prison system of the State. It should stand with the eastern reformatory now projected, and the three reformatories for women already established, intermediate between the juvenile reformatories on the one hand and the State prisons on the other.

To transform the reformatories into State prisons would be a public misfortune.

The object of the State Board in making the foregoing recommendations is to preserve the State reformatory as such and to destroy the abuses which have grown up within it.

The State Board is of the opinion that these abuses are of a comparatively recent origin in the history of the institution.

The foregoing recommendations were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Board at its office in Albany, the 16th of March, 1894.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,
President.

Attest:

CHARLES S. HOYT,
Secretary.

CONCLUSIONS ON AN INVESTIGATION

OF

Certain Charges against the Managers of the State
Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded
Women, at Newark.

OFFICIAL SUPPORT

AND

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

By the ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Overseers are required to take the oath of office and furnish a bond approved by the supervisor, and both oath and bond must be filed with the town clerk.

The office of overseer of the poor is not only the oldest, but, in respect to statutory powers and duties, the most important in our system of poor law administration. For though of the lowest grade in the smallest political division of the State, the law clothes this class of officers with authority which enables them to exert a potential influence in the care of the poor and over the measure of public burdens. All applications for relief, whether of town paupers or of county paupers, must be made to an overseer. It is the overseer who is to inquire into the state and circumstances of the applicant, to decide whether or not he is a proper subject for relief, and as to the manner of providing for him. It rests with the overseer, without appeal, to admit or reject claims upon the public bounty, to send applicants to the poorhouse or to administer relief at their own homes or elsewhere, and as there is no supervision of their proceedings and practically little accountability, they exercise almost unrestricted discretion as to subjects for relief and also as to its amount and duration. The "temporary" relief which the law authorizes they may measure by any denomination in the table of time..

The overseers have power and are charged with duties respecting the placing of pauper and destitute children in orphan asylums, the binding out of poor children, indentured children, pupils in the schools for the blind, and the schools for the deaf and dumb, illegitimate children, and proceedings for orders of affiliation in such cases, the sale of liquor to habitual drunkards, proceedings to compel certain relatives to support poor persons, and proceedings to sequester property of such as abscond, and the settlement of paupers. This does not exhaust the list, but will serve to justify our estimate of the importance of the office.

The overseers of the poor had exclusive charge and oversight of the poor affairs of the State, so far as the poor were chargeable to the public, until 1824, when an act was passed authorizing counties to purchase land and erect suitable buildings for the care, accommodation and employment

TABLES

APPENDED TO THE REPORT.



TABLE No. 2.

Showing the capacity and cost of the several State institutions.

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of buildings.
Utica State Hospital.....	955	\$872,500 00
Willard State Hospital	2,100	1,823,824 85
Hudson River State Hospital.....	1,400	1,921,384 12
Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.....	1,000	1,086,540 00
Buffalo State Hospital.	550	1,463,183 90
Binghamton State Hospital.....	1,187	666,000 00
St. Lawrence State Hospital.....	1,090	1,975,000 00
Rochester State Hospital.....	400	229,127 77
Collins Farm State Homœopathic Hospital.....	.....	50,000 00
New York Institution for the Blind.....	250	234,956 58
New York State Institution for the Blind	150	338,611 00
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	500	410,000 00
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	540	353,613 50
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	850	125,825 00
New York House of Refuge	1,000	500,000 00
The State Industrial School.....	900	472,608 12
New York State Reformatory	1,575	*1,488,564 73
The House of Refuge for Women	300	238,307 90
Western House of Refuge for Women	100	119,642 25
Reformatory for Women.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	1,200	273,120 00
Craig Colony for Epileptics.....	300	*115,000 00
Total.....	15,697	\$14,257,799 72

* Includes value of land.

TABLE No. 8—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINDER NOV. 1, 1894.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany	278	.....	18	28	106	74	180
Allegany	20	4	1	10	38	27	65
Broome	122	1	4	22	30	81	111
Cattaraugus	112	.....	6	6	41	23	64
Cayuga	348	.....	1	14	52	30	82
Chautauqua	66	5	.....	14	68	44	112
Chemung	210	.....	.....	9	67	24	91
Chenango	59	.....	.....	12	46	19	65
Clinton	412	1	.....	8	54	21	75
Columbia	862	.....	.....	29	82	49	131
Cortland	14	.....	1	8	25	25	50
Delaware	51	2	.....	9	21	15	36
Dutchess	79	.....	3	21	72	24	96
Erie	8,681	.....	120	200	506	190	696
Essex	62	.....	2	9	29	24	53
Franklin	87	6	.....	7	22	24	46
Fulton	21	.....	.....	9	33	17	50
Genesee	37	.....	.....	10	51	18	69
Greene	188	.....	1	.....	30	27	57
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	394	.....	.....	13	61	29	90
Jefferson	64	.....	16	8	63	52	115
Lewis	9	.....	3	5	26	12	38
Livingston	211	.....	3	8	55	22	77
Madison	91	2	8	14	74	33	107
Monroe	762	1	23	89	242	120	362
Montgomery	11	.....	.....	6	28	31	59
Niagara	519	4	.....	23	69	31	100
Oneida	159	4	25	47	196	105	301
Onondaga	185	.....	22	41	107	63	170
Ontario	469	.....	4	14	43	22	65
Orange	119	.....	24	21	134	35	169
Orleans	22	.....	7	14	47	21	68
Oswego	26	.....	.....	14	42	25	67
Otsego	48	.....	5	9	48	28	76
Putnam	57	.....	.....	4	48	9	57
Queens	781	.....	22	17	120	21	141
Rensselaer	315	.....	.....	54	204	91	295
Richmond	188	.....	3	17	71	53	124
Rockland	62	.....	.....	15	63	25	88
St. Lawrence	40	1	4	18	62	50	112
Saratoga	656	1	5	20	83	29	112
Schenectady	79	.....	.....	9	54	15	69
Schoharie	22	.....	.....	4	17	14	31
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	336	.....	.....	5	43	5	48
Steuben	284	2	11	8	61	19	80
Suffolk	167	.....	5	15	96	64	160
Sullivan	10	.....	.....	7	37	24	61
Tioga	29	.....	.....	9	16	26	42
Tompkins	212	.....	.....	4	47	15	62
Ulster	21	.....	.....	18	26	26	52
Warren	24	.....	10	.....	40	15	55
Washington	160	1	3	6	30	37	67
Wayne	32	.....	29	13	55	37	92
Westchester	318	.....	52	63	179	65	244
Wyoming	14	.....	5	4	30	27	57
Yates	23	.....	1	4	28	10	38
Total	13,530	35	447	1,070	4,099	2,064	6,163

TABLE No. 8—(Concluded).

COUNTIES.	Discharged.	Bound out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING Nov. 1, 1894.		
					Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany	278	.....	18	38	108	74	180
Allegany	20	4	1	10	38	27	65
Broome	122	1	4	28	80	81	111
Cattaraugus	112	.....	6	6	41	28	64
Cayuga	848	.....	1	14	52	80	82
Chautauqua	66	5	.....	14	68	44	112
Chemung	210	.....	.....	9	67	24	91
Chenango	59	.....	.....	12	46	19	65
Clinton	412	1	.....	8	54	21	75
Columbia	862	.....	.....	29	82	49	131
Cortland	14	.....	1	8	35	25	60
Delaware	51	2	.....	9	21	15	36
Dutchess	79	.....	3	21	72	24	96
Erie	3,681	.....	120	200	506	190	696
Essex	62	.....	2	9	29	24	53
Franklin	87	6	.....	7	22	24	46
Fulton	21	.....	.....	9	33	17	50
Genesee	37	.....	.....	10	51	18	69
Greene	188	.....	1	.....	30	27	57
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	394	.....	.....	13	61	29	90
Jefferson	64	.....	16	8	63	52	115
Lewis	9	.....	3	5	26	12	38
Livingston	211	.....	3	8	55	22	77
Madison	91	2	8	14	74	33	107
Monroe	762	1	23	89	242	180	382
Montgomery	11	.....	.....	6	28	31	59
Niagara	519	4	.....	23	69	31	100
Oneida	159	4	25	47	196	106	301
Onondaga	185	.....	22	41	107	63	170
Ontario	469	.....	4	14	48	23	65
Orange	119	.....	24	21	134	36	169
Orleans	22	.....	7	14	47	21	68
Oswego	26	.....	.....	14	42	26	67
Otsego	48	.....	5	9	48	28	76
Putnam	57	.....	.....	4	48	9	57
Queens	781	.....	22	17	120	21	141
Rensselaer	315	.....	.....	54	204	91	295
Richmond	188	.....	3	17	71	53	124
Rockland	62	.....	.....	15	63	26	88
St. Lawrence	40	1	4	18	62	50	112
Saratoga	656	1	5	20	83	29	112
Schenectady	79	.....	.....	9	54	15	69
Schoharie	22	.....	.....	4	17	14	31
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	336	.....	.....	5	43	5	48
Steuben	284	2	11	8	62	18	80
Suffolk	167	.....	5	15	96	64	160
Sullivan	10	.....	.....	7	37	24	61
Tioga	29	.....	.....	9	16	26	42
Tompkins	212	.....	.....	4	47	15	62
Ulster	21	.....	.....	18	96	26	122
Warren	24	.....	10	.....	40	18	53
Washington	160	1	3	6	30	37	67
Wayne	39	.....	29	13	55	37	92
Westchester	318	.....	52	63	179	65	244
Wyoming	14	.....	5	4	30	27	57
Yates	23	.....	1	4	28	10	38
Total	13,530	35	447	1,070	4,099	2,064	6,163

	Expenditure in rupees	Estimated y	Total sum	By adopt
...	49	...
...	16	...
...	78	...
...	48	...
...	419	...
...	98	...
...	249	...
...	539	...
...	184	4
...	55	...
...	57	...
...	82	...
...	116	...
...	21	...
...	145	...
...	196	...
...	38	5
...	202	1
...	13	...
...	308	11
...	94	...
...	123	...
...	147	...
...	67	...
...	89	...
...	265	...
...	31	2
...	121	...
...	185	1
...	12	...
...	749	...
...	400	...
...	667	...
...	9	...
...	75	...
...	10	...
...	150	...
...	185	...

Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	60,250 00	9,600 00	69,850 00	.....	.....	.....
Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	80,000 00	93,000 00	173,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Homoeopathic Free Dispensary*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	69,000 00	.....	69,000 00	.....	75 00	4,676 00
Syracuse Free Dispensary.....	.....	226 85	226 85	.....	205 50	205 50
Syracuse Homoeopathic Free Dispensary.....	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	500 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Utica Dispensary.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	100 00	160 00
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	52,100 00	.....	52,100 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children.....	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals	\$ 72,300 00	\$754,445 23	\$1,326,745 23	\$49,887 50	\$1,790 83	\$51,378 23

* Finances with hospital. † Finances with Brooklyn Hospital.

* Tacitus male of

Orthopedic Dispensary, New York.....	3,440	.....	.....	1,186	.....
Rochester Homoeopathic Free Dispensary.....	.....	3,770	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	816	920	.....	34	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	3,605	8,987	30	73	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	4,689	4,504	30	45	684
Syracuse Free Dispensary.....	850	3,673	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	7,654	18,909	330	530	175
Utica Dispensary.....	990	3,475	13	40	49
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	17,900	13,973	.....	.....	.....
Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children.....	1,703	3,987	40	63	199
Totals.....	789,366	1,381,063	39,379	109,735	11,733

* Diets given. † Electricity given 533 times, and trusses, braces, etc., costing \$1,104.40, have been given away.

* Discontinued.



TABLE No. 36 — (*Concluded*).

INSTITUTIONS.	Men.	Women.	Total.
In county poorhouses (<i>continued</i>) :			
Steuben.....	0	0	0
Suffolk.....	0	0	0
Sullivan.....	0	0	0
Tioga.....	0	0	0
Tompkins.....	0	0	0
Ulster.....	0	0	0
Warren.....	0	0	0
Washington.....	0	0	0
Wayne.....	4	4	8
Westchester.....	0	0	0
Wyoming.....	0	0	0
Yates.....	0	0	0
Total	10	21	31
In private asylums:			
Bloomington Asylum, New York.....	132	152	284
Sanford Hall, Flushing.....	10	16	26
Brigham Hall, Canandaigua.....	27	31	58
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	22	19	41
Providence Retreat, Buffalo.....	33	79	112
St. Vincent's Retreat, Harrison.....	0	57	57
Long Island Home, Amityville.....	45	51	96
Home for Insane, Pleasantville.....	3	3	6
Dr. Wells' Sanitarium, Brooklyn.....	0	13	13
Vernon House, Bronxville.....	3	2	5
Falkirk, Central Valley.....	4	3	7
Dr. Parsons' Home, Sing Sing.....	1	2	3
Glenmary, Owego.....	8	20	28
Waldemere, Mamaroneck.....	10	4	14
Dr. Combes' Sanitarium, Wood Haven, L. I.....	18	15	33
Breezehurst Terrace, Whitestone, L. I.....	9	8	17
The Pines, Auburn.....	1	6	7
Total in private asylums	326	481	807
Aggregate.....	9,176	9,932	19,108

	1954	1955
...	88,422	70,780
...	129,311	
...	90,404	55,349
...	145,753	
...	114,893	66,968
...	181,681	
...	101,149	58,072
...	159,221	
...	62,673	17,179
...	79,852	
...	61,275	16,317
...	77,592	
...	50,413	26,730
...	77,143	

TABLE No. 38— (*Continued*).

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SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

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"D."

and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1894.

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other insti- tutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
119	.....	7	....	.....	9	199	.....	.....	349	191	540
24	.....	1	....	.....	8	58	.....	.....	88	395	483
45	.....	.....	1	5	2	57	.....	.....	70	57	127
5	.....	.....	....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	29	27	56
23	.....	2	....	5	.....	30	.....	.....	49	37	86
138	4	17	....	19	7	197	.....	.....	58	53	111
33	.....	.....	....	.....	7	42	.....	.....	48	38	86
.....	.....	.....	....	98	.....	98	.....	.....	99	68	167
1	.....	2	....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	18	8	26
66	4	.....	....	4	1	75	.....	.....	30	16	46
60	2	2	....	10	4	92	.....	.....	183	125	308
3	.....	.....	....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	66	66
6	1	.....	....	9	.....	16	.....	.....	48	49	90
22	2	1	....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	83	32	115
8	.....	.....	....	8	.....	18	.....	.....	5	18	23
99	.....	2	....	10	1	144	.....	.....	116	84	200
4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	39	32	71
132	.....	.....	1	.....	2	135	.....	.....	422	262	684
81	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	117	88	205
225	.....	.....	....	.....	8	228	.....	.....	504	365	869
16	5	.....	....	29	4	70	.....	.....	17	17	34
17	.....	1	....	6	.....	26	.....	.....	21	23	44
4	.....	1	2	1	.....	10	.....	9	19	17	45
14	1	2	....	6	1	25	.....	9	18	22	49
27	2	3	....	1	10	52	.....	.....	77	67	14
15	.....	.....	....	7	1	23	.....	.....	26	31	57
.....	.....	.....	....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	21	26	47
61	1	1	....	.....	1	102	.....	.....	50	27	77
6	.....	1	....	2	.....	9	.....	.....	10	12	22
40	.....	.....	....	.....	8	48	.....	.....	224	217	441
16	.....	1	10	.....	1	33	.....	.....	17	10	27
49	.....	.....	....	.....	1	50	.....	.....	15	19	34
385	1	2	10	93	3	499	.....	.....	1,501	161	1,665
135	2	5	....	5	15	235	.....	.....	703	555	1,258
53	2	3	1	.....	1	89	.....	14	138	70	208
15	.....	1	....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	42	15	57
110	2	2	....	.....	8	123	.....	.....	185	132	317
26	.....	5	....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	116	82	198
5	.....	.....	....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	28	18	46
395	5	2	....	23	31	456	.....	.....	721	907	1,628
19	.....	.....	....	4	.....	23	.....	.....	62	47	109
3	.....	.....	....	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	7	7
26	1	4	....	21	1	59	.....	7	54	32	93
4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	17	17
28	.....	.....	....	10	.....	35	.....	.....	26	13	39
21	.....	1	....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	22	15	37
60	.....	2	....	.....	8	79	.....	.....	95	53	148
316	33	57	71	72	16	565	.....	.....	1,187	555	1,742
137	.....	1	....	21	4	163	.....	.....	541	530	1,071
25	.....	1	....	13	2	62	.....	.....	131	269	400
8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	14	.....	13	58	72	130
16	.....	2	....	7	1	26	.....	.....	76	67	143
25	.....	11	....	6	1	44	.....	.....	6	135	141
4	.....	18	....	16	1	40	.....	.....	46	52	98
39	3	.....	....	9	1	52	4	3	95	.....	102
38	1	1	1	.....	2	53	.....	.....	63	42	105



TABLE "G"—(Continued).

“ H.”

and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1894.

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other insti- tutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
74	.....	160	....	44	7	285	.....	52	46	86	184
56	4	4	8	19	2	88	.....	76	.....	85	161
29	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	60	.....	60
1	12	6	4	187	1	160	.....	21	.....	4	25
22	46	40	.....	188	.....	246	.....	27	.....	.....	27
.....
77	.....	20	.....	203	.....	300	.....	49	.....	13	62
18	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	26	.....	22	.....	21	50
125	1	5	.....	98	4	133	.....	306	.....	221	527
270	2	.....	.....	52	23	347	.....	525	.....	350	875
40	.....	5	.....	10	2	5	.....	127	.....	22	149
43	.....	59	.....	5	14	121	4	19	2	193	218
17	17	17	9	71	2	137	.....	10	3	1	14
25	15	11	8	36	7	106	.....	24	4	2	32
14	.....	8	.....	142	.....	159	.....	29	.....	.....	29
.....	7	4	.....	83	1	95	.....	31	.....	.....	31
55	.....	162	.....	154	.....	471	.....	22	.....	4	26
28	.....	40	.....	63	.....	171	.....	47	.....	19	66
35	.....	.....	6	28	3	72	.....	88	.....	67	155
678	15	19	.....	.....	15	872	.....	.....	1,803	674	2,477
.....	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	308	.....	.....	531	85	616
464	7	12	107	1	4	610	70	8	796	192	1,066
.....	6	10	.....	770	11	797	1,143	.....	.....	.....	1,143
.....
176	6	18	19	2	.....	266	.....	.....	245	.....	245
7	1	1	3	4	2	20	.....	6	.....	4	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	90	5	95	.....	298	.....	.....	298
.....	.....	.....	.....	493	.....	493	.....	.....	614	119	733
294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	96	.....	16
17	4	7	.....	20	.....	74	.....	39	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	86	.....	.....	86
2,563	147	603	158	3,014	104	6,910	1,217	1,861	4,200	2,119	9,400

TABLE

Showing the number of persons supported in the reformatories

“ H.”

and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1894.

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1894.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other insti- tutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
74	.....	160	....	44	7	295	.....	52	46	36	134
56	4	4	8	19	2	88	.....	76	.....	85	161
32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	60	.....	60
1	12	6	4	187	1	160	.....	21	.....	4	25
22	46	40	....	188	.....	246	.....	27	.....	.....	27
.....
77	.....	20	....	203	.....	300	.....	49	.....	13	62
18	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	26	.....	22	.....	21	50
185	1	5	.....	98	4	533	.....	306	.....	221	527
270	2	.....	.....	52	23	847	.....	525	.....	350	875
40	.....	5	.....	10	2	57	.....	127	.....	22	149
48	.....	59	.....	5	14	121	4	19	2	193	218
17	17	17	9	71	2	137	.....	10	3	1	14
25	15	11	8	86	7	106	.....	24	4	2	32
14	.....	8	.....	142	.....	159	.....	29	.....	.....	29
.....	7	4	.....	83	1	95	.....	81	.....	.....	81
55	.....	162	.....	54	.....	471	.....	22	.....	4	26
28	.....	40	.....	63	.....	171	.....	47	.....	19	66
35	.....	.....	6	28	3	72	.....	88	.....	67	155
678	15	19	....	.....	15	872	.....	.....	1,803	674	2,477
.....	.....	.....	.....	308	.....	808	.....	.....	531	85	616
464	7	12	107	1	4	610	70	8	796	192	1,066
.....	6	10	....	770	11	797	1,143	.....	.....	.....	1,143
.....
176	6	18	19	2	.....	266	.....	.....	245	.....	245
7	1	1	3	4	2	20	.....	6	.....	4	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	90	5	95	.....	298	.....	.....	298
.....	.....	.....	.....	493	.....	493	.....	.....	64	119	783
294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	.....	.....	96	.....	16
17	4	7	.....	20	.....	74	.....	83	.....	.....	89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	86	.....	.....	86
2,563	147	603	158	3,024	104	6,940	1,217	1,561	4,200	2,119	9,400

Isabella Helmath, New York.....	579,181 71	291,495 65	870,677 56	.....	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.	28,000 00	916 00	28,916 00	.....	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	90,000 00	3,000 00	93,000 00	.....	500 00	3,400 00
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	150,000 00	63,000 00	213,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.....	4,600 00	6,863 00	11,463 00	.....	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	25,000 00	39,000 00	64,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.....	17,000 00	.....	17,000 00	.....	65 87	65 87
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	10,500 00	.....	10,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	13,525 00	7,834 72	21,359 72	.....	.....	.....
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	10,900 00	17,396 00	28,296 00	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	17,000 00	16,559 72	33,559 72	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	125,000 00	221,800 00	346,800 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	15,000 00	.....	145,000 00	.....	5,951 00	44,873 00
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	250,000 00	15,000 00	265,000 00	.....	.....	106,000 00
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	8,000 00	146,414 11	254,414 11	.....	.....	.....
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	.....	2,949 39	2,949 39	.....	25,000 00	25,000 00
Salvors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I. ....	.....	43,287 50	83,287 50	.....	.....	.....
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	40,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	75,000 00	90,000 00	165,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association.....	55,000 00	49,425 14	104,425 14	.....	.....	.....
The Home, Ithaca.....	10,250 00	29,591 00	39,841 00	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	50,000 00	115,000 00	165,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.....	40,000 00	45,000 00	85,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	32,000 00	.....	32,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$1,342,204 89	\$267,230 13	\$1,609,435 02	\$288,422 00	\$37,328 57	\$75,750 57

	Assets	Liabilities	Income	Expenses	Surplus
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	\$684 05				\$684 05
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	1,381 20				1,381 20
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	482 44				482 44
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie					
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford					
Open Door Mission, Albany	905 07				905 07
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	6,457 61				6,457 61
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	1,545 29				1,545 29
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy					
Presbyterian Home, New York	18,418 35				18,418 35
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	613 31				613 31
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	564 61				564 61
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	80 06				80 06
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York	78 55				78 55
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	38,394 68				38,394 68
Samuelitan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	1,754 61				1,754 61
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn	1,044 17				1,044 17
Syracuse Home Association	5,566 45				5,566 45
The Home, Ithaca	2 47				2 47
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie	2,057 82				2,057 82
Villas Home for Old Ladies, Plattburg	838 11				838 11
Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York					
Totals	\$243,786 13	\$5,809 91	\$16,104 95	\$92,431 55	\$43,556 39

THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER

IN SENATE
JANUARY 11, 1904
REPORT OF THE
COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1903

RECEIVED
JAN 11 1904
OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER

1904
1903
1902
1901

1900
1899
1898
1897

TABLE "K."

Showing the expenditures of homes for the aged for the year ending September 30, 1894.

	INSTANCES.						
	For indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1893.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York .....	.....	.....	\$1,103 30	\$2,669 52	.....	\$548 47	\$48 81
Baptist Home, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	7,903 83	15,100 19	\$866 45	8,028 10	.....
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York .....	.....	.....	1,837 05	2,762 46	.....	632 81	124 01
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People .....	.....	\$1,995 67	3,561 00	5,927 54	.....	1,985 34	.....
Chapin Home for the Aged and Indigent, New York	\$300 00	.....	859 98	896 82	46 60	371 05	.....
Church Home of the City of Troy .....	.....	.....	2,583 00	4,385 68	.....	1,086 60	.....
Cortland Home for Aged Women, Homer .....	.....	.....	1,077 96	769 89	.....	339 76	.....
Dorothy Cox's Home for Old Ladies, Lancaster .....	.....	.....	.90 00	191 89	.....	82 98	.....
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	771 25	804 11	3 65	143 59	23 10
Gallaude, Home for Aged and Blind, West Mares, Poughkeepsie	5,756 68	.....	1,631 69	5,652 59	122 03	1,419 64	834 07
German Evangelical Church, Home, Buffalo	16 00	.....	2,592 81	688 80	67 79	795 47	.....
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn	225 00	.....	971 50	995 05	260 51	204 52	256 18
Henry Keep Home, Watertown .....	.....	1,152 91	600 52	719 23	47 46	275 29	35 78
Home for Aged Men, Albany .....	.....	.....	3,476 43	2,906 27	420 92	1,262 30	256 47
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	702 17	.....	1,354 00	3,372 87	.....	829 93	.....
Home for Aged Men, Troy .....	.....	.....	1,703 76	2,701 25	.....	711 48	.....
Home for the Aged, Elmira .....	.....	.....	1,155 04	1,762 63	6 91	627 23	171 69
Home for the Aged, Hudson .....	.....	.....	974 90	635 48	.....	349 02	.....
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged and Infirm Men, New York	5,347 67	.....	9,783 16	9,173 24	1,200 25	2,594 00	315 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	2,251 00	.....	75 00	400 00	110 00	9 00	200 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn .....	.....	2,400 00	.....	9,540 01	900 00	1,609 00	610 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	5,674 00	4,000 00	.....	9,810 01	900 00	2,402 00	560 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	5,125 00	200 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	1,200 00	200 00
Home for Aged Women of Coleross	2,125 00	.....	266 00	183 57	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	12 40	.....	1,507 50	1,310 11	.....	597 21	63 18
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo .....	.....	.....	2,290 00	3,236 66	556 83	1,067 67	80 77
Home for the Friendless, Cheboctaw .....	.....	.....	2,070 11	3,041 66	159 91	963 90	141 54
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady .....	.....	.....	643 63	654 37	54 01	194 00	10 80
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga .....	.....	121 51	453 75	674 89	.....	299 06	.....
Home for the Homeless, Oswego .....	.....	.....	772 50	991 24	.....	543 64	.....

Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.....	.....	.....	2,040 19	2,741 02	29 03	364 63	596 93
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	.....	.....	2,876 40	3,033 53	.....	676 46	182 82
Isabella Helms, New York.....	.....	.....	5,496 14	8,285 96	.....	2,761 80	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	.....	.....	1,291 35	2,302 10	73 19	615 77	52 63
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	2,503 37	3,69 16	172 38	874 99	200 21
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	.....	.....	5,071 52	9,246 96	.....	2,318 37	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Ontario.....	.....	.....	614 73	6 6 84	.....	227 04	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	128 14	882 44	1,199 74	33 86	432 95	50 32
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.....	.....	.....	484 0	1,062 75	.....	175 00	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	.....	63 00	319 50	787 47	.....	196 65	.....
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	.....	.....	406 70	683 40	16 46	22 02	211 05
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	.....	.....	1,212 07	1,596 99	.....	281 46	220 01
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	.....	.....	3,650 00	6, 84 80	.....	1,239 01	760 70
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	13,205 00	591 90	10,02 64	1,65 5	2,15 02	479 66
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	.....	.....	4,113 25	29,465 66	1,485 41	2,715 21	2,900 73
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	.....	.....	2,519 03	5,617 63	51 06	162 16	565 84
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	.....	30 10	100 00	200 00	.....	8 67	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	.....	15,000 00	67,617 32	82,038 55	22,908 31	17,067 35	2,398 11
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	.....	.....	1,510 50	4,868 79	.....	626 10	219 19
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	2,544 69	6,053 14	81 90	930 63	360 21
Syracuse Home Association.....	.....	.....	1,911 00	2,586 34	.....	895 21	.....
The Home, Ithaca.....	.....	.....	860 98	816 69	6 00	855 54	6 00
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	.....	2,600 00	.....	.....	.....
Villas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.....	.....	.....	1,164 58	1,115 22	.....	509 61	64 83
Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	.....	880 81	894 00	3,600 34	.....	361 00	28 80
Totals.....	\$14,795 42	\$49,197 14	\$ 63,848 40	\$28,101 18	\$31,237 6	\$64,525 10	\$ 2,123 75

TABLE*Showing the expenditures for institutions for the*

"O."

deaf for the year ending September 30, 1894.

TABLE "T."

Outstanding indebtedness of State institutions at the close of each fiscal year from 1876 to 1894, inclusive.

TABLE "U."

Assets of State institutions at the close of the fiscal year from 1876 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	Balance in cash.	Due from counties, cities and towns.	Due from individuals.	Due from sale of manu- factures.	Due from all other sources.	Total assets.
1876.....	\$45,070	\$95,408	\$9,500	\$284	\$35,323	\$175,433
1877.....	80,736	65,814	14,439	686	27,559	189,234
1878.....	87,538	61,829	7,816	808	15,394	173,391
1879.....	51,840	48,374	9,535	1,364	44,898	175,911
1880.....	90,966	74,634	13,889	287	14,530	194,307
1881.....	150,443	51,901	23,787	1,456	20,463	248,160
1882.....	136,168	67,840	10,787	993	23,688	239,476
1883.....	181,615	69,041	35,904	1,331	50,747	338,600
1884.....	304,763	107,341	115,919	9,553	35,945	463,521
1885.....	280,199	129,365	21,561	23,679	15,906	460,710
1886.....	273,506	143,566	19,781	20,976	13,964	471,793
1887.....	264,507	147,959	23,911	20,333	13,988	469,698
1888.....	243,329	160,926	25,442	31,413	15,033	475,243
1889.....	305,937	151,696	34,049	41,066	11,176	523,927
1890.....	236,961	153,828	34,591	49,614	15,196	489,186
1891.....	235,260	102,183	38,204	53,671	34,737	463,155
1892.....	163,516	14,817	30,935	40,187	27,651	237,006

TABLE "Y."

Amount expended for support and relief for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	In connection with the poorhouse.	For out-door relief.	Total.
1875.....	\$602,206	\$634,548	\$1,236,754
1876.....	627,646	727,150	1,354,797
1877.....	646,920	804,972	1,451,892
1878.....	662,659	818,240	1,480,899
1879.....	692,374	836,546	1,528,920
1880.....	676,400	809,522	1,485,922
1881.....	683,809	884,393	1,568,202
1882.....	826,678	494,289	1,320,967
1883.....	631,609	809,418	1,441,027
1884.....	65,631	5,800,000	1,170,831
1885.....	675,696	526,538	1,202,234
1886.....	667,067	620,078	1,287,145
1887.....	678,137	498,866	1,177,003
1888.....	685,792	809,794	1,495,586
1889.....	702,694	523,879	1,226,573
1890.....	701,402	497,164	1,198,566
1891.....	713,596	581,90	1,295,496
1892.....	628,257	608,679	1,236,936
1893.....	649,094	806,488	1,455,582
1894.....	696,468	679,161	1,375,629

TABLE "Z."

Showing the estimated value of poorhouse establishments, of the products of the farms, of the labor of paupers, and the expense of supporting each person for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

TABLE "DD."

Amount expended for support and relief in each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	For support in almshouse.	For out-door relief.	Total.
1875.....	\$1,060,268	\$342,568	\$1,402,836
1876.....	1,018,816	310,894	1,329,711
1877.....	1,041,915	267,887	1,309,802
1878.....	956,647	161,045	1,117,692
1879.....	1,025,998	66,919	1,092,917
1880.....	1,087,061	85,384	1,172,445
1881.....	1,066,645	75,952	1,142,597
1882.....	1,124,164	64,894	1,189,058
1883.....	1,344,967	74,572	1,419,539
1884.....	1,369,784	84,500	1,454,284
1885.....	1,306,967	66,959	1,373,926
1886.....	1,342,296	97,348	1,439,644
1887.....	1,372,186	94,168	1,466,354
1888.....	1,875,618	66,791	1,942,409
1889.....	2,292,667	87,791	2,380,458
1890.....	2,046,894	74,074	2,120,968
1891.....	2,112,091	78,484	2,190,575
1892.....	2,161,180	78,265	2,239,445
1893.....	2,261,549	74,822	2,336,371
1894.....	2,442,641	117,498	2,560,139

TABLE "EE."

Showing the value of the almshouse establishments, value of farm products, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

TABLE "FF."

Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness, for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

FF



TABLE "II."

Showing the number of persons supported in the orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and the changes, for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.



TABLE "NN."

Showing the value of the property of dispensaries, and their indebtedness, for each year from 1875 to 1894, inclusive.

YEAR.	Real estate	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
1875.....	\$109,550	\$120,401	\$229,951	\$11,001	\$13,293	\$24,293
1876.....	379,500	139,505	519,005	113,100	6,446	109,546
1877.....	109,000	120,116	229,116	.....	9,468	9,468
1878.....	190,150	143,930	334,080	5,000	11,715	16,715
1879.....	261,500	168,668	430,168	25,000	6,181	31,181
1880.....	284,668	162,258	447,026	35,500	2,701	38,201
1881.....	266,174	196,832	463,007	21,500	3,804	25,304
1882.....	233,006	207,932	440,938	20,150	3,483	23,633
1883.....	302,857	221,164	524,021	14,500	3,183	17,683
1884.....	307,191	233,580	540,771	14,250	3,274	17,524
1885.....	441,823	244,782	686,605	24,250	7,358	31,608
1886.....	287,773	31,106	318,879	8,815	5,008	13,823
1887.....	329,023	357,360	686,383	8,750	,096	9,846
1888.....	261,273	42,326	303,599	7,250	.....	7,250
1889.....	274,873	484,652	759,525	31,000	632	31,632
1890.....	350,923	488,468	839,391	19,100	310	19,410
1891.....	456,070	544,940	1,001,010	39,187	1,662	40,849
1892.....	526,400	683,975	1,210,375	35,487	2,315	37,802
1893.....	471,800	647,715	1,119,515	46,987	11,066	58,053
1894.....	572,300	754,445	1,326,745	49,587	1,710	51,297





SECRET

